

JPRS 73803

5 July 1979

No. 2128

Sub-Saharan Africa Report



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		1. REPORT NO. JPRS 73803	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. Title and Subtitle SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT, No. 2128			5. Report Date 5 July 1979	
7. Author(s)			8. Performing Organization Rept. No.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201			10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.	
			11. Contract(C) or Grant(G) No. (C) (G)	
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above			13. Type of Report & Period Covered	
			14.	
15. Supplementary Notes				
16. Abstract (Limit: 200 words) This serial report contains information from African and specialized West European publications and radio on political, economic, and sociological developments.				
17. Document Analysis a. Descriptors				
Political Science	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inter-African Aff.	<input type="checkbox"/> Gabon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Niger	<input type="checkbox"/> Zaire
Sociology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Angola	<input type="checkbox"/> Gambia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nigeria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Zambia
Economics	<input type="checkbox"/> Benin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ghana	<input type="checkbox"/> Reunion	
Culture (Social Sciences)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botswana	<input type="checkbox"/> Guinea	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rhodesia	
Technological	<input type="checkbox"/> Burundi	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Guinea-Bissau	<input type="checkbox"/> Rwanda	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cameroon	<input type="checkbox"/> Ivory Coast	<input type="checkbox"/> Sao Tome and Principe	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cape Verde	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kenya	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Senegal	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Central African Empire	<input type="checkbox"/> Lesotho	<input type="checkbox"/> Seychelles	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chad	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Liberia	<input type="checkbox"/> Sierra Leone	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Comoro Islands	<input type="checkbox"/> Madagascar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Somalia	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Congo	<input type="checkbox"/> Malawi	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South Africa	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Djibouti	<input type="checkbox"/> Mali	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Swaziland	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Equatorial Guinea	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mauritius	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tanzania	
b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ethiopia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mozambique	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Togo	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Namibia	<input type="checkbox"/> Uganda	
c. COSATI Field/Group	02, 5D, 5C, 5K		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Upper Volta	
18. Availability Statement Unlimited Availability Sold by NTIS Springfield, Virginia 22161		19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED		21. No. of Pages 147
		20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED		22. Price

5 July 1979

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2128

CONTENTS	PAGE
INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS	
Kenyan Maize To Be Sent to Zambia by Ship, Then via TAZARA (THE HERALD, 21 Jun 79).....	1
Conflict Looming Between Nigeria, France Over Chad (WEST AFRICA, 11 Jun 79).....	2
'TELEGRAPH' Correspondent on Tanzanian Role in Uganda (Cristabel King; THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, 24 Jun 79).....	5
Zambia Makes Clandestine Offer To Open Roads With Rhodesia (Christopher Munnion; THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, 22 Jun 79).....	7
African Airlines Urge Continental Grid-Plan Scheme (THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE, 7 Jun 79).....	9
Agenda of Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting Noted (Shridath Ramphal Interview; SUNDAY NATION, 10 Jun 79).....	11
Neto-Kaunda Meeting To Enhance Economic Cooperation (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 8 Jun 79).....	17
Cult Spokesman Notes Projects in Liberia, Ghana (THE LIBERIAN AGE, 15 Jun 79).....	18
Luanda Inter-African Meeting To Study Economic Cooperation (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 6 Jun 79).....	20

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
Briefs	
Mozambique-Swaziland Cooperation	22
ANGOLA	
Benguela Example To Serve as Warning to Petty Bourgeoisie (Editorial; SEMANARIO, 22-28 Apr 79).....	23
Defense Minister Evaluates Changes in Benguela Province (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 6 Jun 79).....	25
Class Struggle Must Be Led by Party (Editorial; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 16 May 79).....	27
Entrenched Bureaucracy Must Be Uprooted (Editorial; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 19 May 79).....	29
Black Market in Consumer Goods Flourishes (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 6 Jun 79).....	31
Cabinda Bread Shortage Due To Lack of Qualified Workers (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 8 Jun 79).....	33
Fishery Problems Analyzed, Resolutions Adopted (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 5 Jun 79).....	34
Briefs	
Russian Language Courses	37
Pilot Training Academy Inaugurated	37
Brazilian Railroad Cars	37
Camp Transfers Denied	38
BOTSWANA	
Briefs	
Drought Declared, Measures Adopted	39
CAPE VERDE	
Briefs	
Portugal-Cape Verde Cooperation	40
USSR Delegation	40

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE	
France Trying To Drop Bokassa (Jacques Duquesne, Alain Louyot; LE POINT, 28 May 79).....	41
CHAD	
Northerners, Moslems Predominate in New Government (LE MONDE, 4 May 79).....	50
Kamougue Viewed as Seeking Libyan Support (LE MONDE, 10 May 79).....	52
CONGO	
French-Congolese Financing Agreements (LA SEMAINE AFRICAINE, 3-9 May 79).....	53
Regional, District, Communal Organization Changed (LA SEMAINE AFRICAINE, 10-16 May 79).....	54
ETHIOPIA	
ELF-PLF Communique Denounces Attacks by RC Forces (AL-HAWADITH, 15 Jun 79).....	56
Briefs	
Somali Infiltrators Entering Jijiga	57
Battle Casualty Report	57
GHANA	
Fuel Shortage Denied Despite Gas Lines (GHANAIAN TIMES, 1 Jun 79).....	59
Price Controls Imposition Cheered, Severity Urged (Editorial; GHANAIAN TIMES, 7 Jun 79).....	60
AFRC Warned Against Opportunists Harming Revolution (Editorial; GHANAIAN TIMES, 6 Jun 79).....	62
Civil Servants' Financial Plight Discussed (Kodzo Nyadzi; GHANAIAN TIMES, 30 May 79).....	63

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Briefs

AFRC' House-Cleaning' Applauded 65

GUINEA-BISSAU

Briefs

Assembly Approves New Laws 66

FAD Food Assistance 66

Additional Census Results 67

Delegation to GDR 67

KENYA

Njongo To Oppose Defense Minister During Elections
(DAILY NATION, 12 Jun 79)..... 68

Former KPU Leaders' Chances of Taking Part in
Elections 'Slim'
(Joe Kadhi; SUNDAY NATION, 10 Jun 79)..... 69

Kenya May Get Less EEC Aid After New Lome Agreement
Signed
(DAILY NATION, 12 Jun 79)..... 71

'There Will be Little Sympathy' for Moss' Dismissal
(Editorial; DAILY NATION, 9 Jun 79)..... 72

COTU Coast Area Secretary Dismissed, Replaced
(DAILY NATION, 12 Jun 79)..... 74

Mombasa Operations Hit by Import Restrictions
(DAILY NATION, 9 Jun 79)..... 75

Wheat Flour Shortage Causes Bread Shortage in Nairobi
(DAILY NATION, 30 May 79)..... 76

Five-Year Plan for Expansion of Mombasa Port Announced
(SUNDAY NATION, 10 Jun 79)..... 77

KANU Official Discusses Oginga Odinga's Candidacy
Problems
(John Esibi; SUNDAY NATION, 10 Jun 79)..... 78

Funds Collected for Proposed Moi Armed Forces School
(SUNDAY NATION, 10 Jun 79)..... 79

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
Briefs	
UAE Builds Secondary School	80
LIBERIA	
Government To Strengthen Security 'At Any Cost'	
(THE LIBERIAN AGE, 15 Jun 79).....	81
U.S. Move To Lift Rhodesian Sanctions Rapped	
(Editorial; THE LIBERIAN AGE, 15 Jun 79).....	83
Judge Notes Court's Inability To Collect Government Taxes	
(THE LIBERIAN AGE, 15 Jun 79).....	85
Briefs	
Attitude Toward Rhodesia	87
MOZAMBIQUE	
Imports Will Relieve Fuel Shortage	
(NOTICIAS, 8 Jun 79).....	88
Importance of Planning in Industrial Production Stressed	
(NOTICIAS, 15 May 79).....	90
Steady Increase in Industrial Production Reported	
(NOTICIAS, 16 May 79).....	91
Implementation of Cities, Districts Meeting Resolutions	
Studied	
(NOTICIAS, 15 May 79).....	92
Briefs	
Cahora Bassa Dam	93
Machinery Acquisitions	93
Equipment Imports Reviewed	93
NIGER	
Further Cooperation Between Arab and African Countries	
Urged	
(Senyi Kountche Interview; AL-MUJAHID, 18 May 79)....	94

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

NIGERIA

Government Expresses Concern Over Situation in Ghana (Lagos International Service, 21 Jun 79).....	98
'DAILY TIMES' Praises Carter's Zimbabwe Decision (Editorial; DAILY TIMES, 12 Jun 79).....	99
Reportage on Political Developments (Various sources, various dates).....	101
PRP Manifesto Issued, by Eric Teniola Further Details, by Chuka Osuji Screening of Candidates, by Eric Teniola Supreme Court Decision, by Eric Teniola Ojukwu Issue	
Islamic Students Incident Discussed (Akin Oyeboode; THE PUNCH, 14 Jun 79).....	106
New Oil Pipeline Network Almost Ready (Henry Atenaga; BUSINESS TIMES, 12 Jun 79).....	108
Contracts for Three Steel Rolling Mills Signed (DAILY TIMES, 9 Jun 79).....	110
Advertisement for Oil Prospecting Bids (DAILY TIMES, 11 Jun 79).....	111
Reportage on Military Developments (DAILY TIMES, 11, 14 Jun 79).....	112
Disabled Soldiers Graduation Officers Discharged	
Briefs	
Soviet Negotiations on Ajaokuta	114
Letter From Soviet Specialist	114

RHODESIA

'OBSERVER' Reports Joshua Nkomo's Two-Day Secret Visit to UK (Colin Legum; THE OBSERVER, 24 Jun 79).....	115
--	-----

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
Briefs	
Demonstrations Supporting Muzorewa	117
GDR Denounces Muzorewa-Smith Regime	117
SENEGAL	
PAI Said To Have Limited Audience in Country (Pierre Biarnes; REVUE FRANCAISE D'ETUDES POLITIQUES AFRICAINES, Apr 79).....	118
Briefs	
British Aircraft	122
SOMALIA	
Briefs	
Vice President in Hargeisa	123
SOUTH AFRICA	
Botha: Commitments to Southwest Africa, Rhodesia To Be Honored (Johannesburg International Service, 22 Jun 79).....	124
Government Supports Objectives of Manpower Commission (Johannesburg International Service, 21 Jun 79).....	125
TANZANIA	
Briefs	
Danish Loan Writeoff	126
TOGO	
Leading Figure in 1977 Mercenaries 'Plot' Arrested (Lome Domestic Service, 18 Jun 79).....	127
UPPER VOLTA	
Briefs	
ROK Ambassador to Upper Volta	128
Water Projects in Upper Volta	128
EEC, ADF Aid	128

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

ZAMBIA

Kafue, Kabwe Parliamentary By-Election Results (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 9 Jun 79).....	129
Union of Working Youth Official Announces UYW's Dissolution (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 7, 8 Jun 79).....	130
Kalimulwa's Press Conference Decision 'A Patriotic Move', Editorial	
Mines Earn More From Cobalt Than From Copper (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 9 Jun 79).....	133
Newly Created RWUZ Wins Recognition by RR Management (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 8 Jun 79).....	134
Lack of Transport Causes Shortages at Warehouses (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 9 Jun 79).....	135
ZNCB Told Not To Yield To Pressure When Making Loans (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 9 Jun 79).....	136
Puppet Regimes in Southern Africa No Substitute for Independence (Lusaka Domestic Service, 15 Jun 79).....	138
Briefs	
Foreign Surveillance Denied	139
Kaunda-Muzorewa Meeting	140

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

KENYAN MAIZE TO BE SENT TO ZAMBIA BY SHIP, THEN VIA TAZARA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Jun 79 p 6

[Text] Lusaka--About 100 000 tonnes of maize stockpiled in Kenya would be moved to famine-threatened Zambia on the Chinese-built railway from Tanzania, a Government Minister said yesterday.

Mr Haswell Mwale, Minister of Works and Supply, was commenting on remarks made this week by Kenya's High Commissioner in Lusaka, Mr Ochieng Adala, that the maize could not be moved because the border between Kenya and Tanzania was closed.

The maize is now to be shipped from the Kenyan port of Mombasa to Dar es Salaam for transfer to the Tazara linking the Tanzanian capital of Zambia. The minister said it was being moved by rail rather than road to save cost.--IANA-REUTER.

CSO: 4420

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

CONFLICT LOOMING BETWEEN NIGERIA, FRANCE OVER CHAD

London WEST AFRICA in English 11 Jun 79 pp 1016-1017

[Text] THAT A transitional government in N'Djamena, condemned by its neighbours for being illegal, should have just ordered the withdrawal of a Nigerian peacekeeping force, while French troops still remain, is the latest in a bewildering series of shifts in alliance that has marked political developments in Chad over the last five months. The transitional government's demand comes at a time when the effects of Nigeria's blockade of all oil supplies to Chad are beginning to tell.

The catalyst has been the third reconciliation conference which took place in Lagos in the last weekend of May at which the self-appointed government in N'Djamena was not represented. There has

been a distinct reluctance on the part of M. Goukhouni and M. Habre to take part in conferences convened in Nigeria since the peculiar circumstances of the second Kano Conference in which the two leading Chadian figures alleged that they had been placed under house arrest on Nigerian territory. The Lagos conference, which has been little reported, produced two communiques. The first by the neighbouring countries (Nigeria, Libya, Niger, Cameroon, Sudan and Central African Empire) demanded that the transitional government set up at the end of April with M. Mohamed Shawa at its head be disbanded by June 25. It also threatened that if a reconciliation was not reached by that date, Chad's neighbours would cease to

co-operate in an effort to find a solution bringing together all the factions in the country.

The second communique came from the factions present at the conference which are not part of the transitional government. They are represented by Dr. Abba Siddick, leader of the "original" FROLINAT, M. Ahmat Acyl, who controls the remainder of the FROLINAT Vulcan army operating mainly in the east, M. Adoum Danna, considered to represent Sudanese interests, and finally M. Mohammed Abba and M. Agerro Sanoussi, both of whom, according to one report, "scarcely represent anyone but themselves". All these factions banded together to condemn the French presence in Chad and vowed to unite in the struggle to remove the present government in N'Djamena.

One of the major surprises during the conference was the arrival in Lagos of M. Aboubakar Abderrahman, the former leader of the Third Frolinat Army, who was reported to have been killed by his own supporters following the second Kano Conference. He said in Lagos that he had been held in N'Djamena and then escaped through the Lake Chad area which was his area of operation.

The confusion lies in the conflict between those who say that an agreement has been flouted by the transitional government, and those who would argue for a pragmatic policy which favours recognising the de facto government of Chad. Both have a strong case to make, but on past record, it is almost certain that much chopping and changing in alliances and agreements will take place before a solution is arrived at satisfying all that there is a representative government in N'Djamena.

M. Mahomet Shawa's government maintains that in announcing a government at the end of April it has filled a vacuum. The government presents a delicate regional and ethnic balance, with two members representing every prefecture of the country. M. Shawa was a compromise candidate, though he was nominally a member of the Third Army of FROLINAT and had very close contacts with M. Hissen Habre's Forces Armees du Nord. M. Habre and M. Goukhouni have taken the portfolios of Defence and Interior respectively, while a southern Catholic known to have advocated accommodation with the north when Malloum was in power, is Vice Premier; he is General Djogo.

The government's first action was to ask the French to remain, or at least temporarily to halt any moves to withdraw the French forces. This has rendered the 800-strong Nigerian peacekeeping force ineffective in N'Djamena. It has despatched troops to the south to deal with a possible move for secession by forces under Colonel Kamougue, the former head of the Gendarmerie.

The irony is that when the Provisional government was formed Colonel Kamougue was present; he then left for the south, ostensibly to negotiate with southerners threatening to secede, and has since not reappeared in the capital. He is leading the Front Uni du Sud which claims to have set up a government which is "itinerant".

If it were not for Libya's startling support for Colonel Kamougue--he appeared in Tripoli and was seen in the company of the Libyan Foreign Minister with whom he has been more accustomed exchanging insults at sporadic meetings in the past--N'Djamena would feel reasonably sure that the south would eventually rally to the provisional government.

Lack of fuel has brought what industry there is in the south to a standstill and the prospect of relying solely on cotton crops as a base of a land-locked economy makes for an illusory independence.

On the diplomatic front the N'Djamena government has met with a mixed reception. It is condemned by Libya, and Nigeria for reasons of its own refuses to countenance its existence. However, a delegation went to Cameroon where it was received by M. Paul Biya, the Prime Minister, in the absence of President Ahidjo. One thing certain, and in favour of the Provisional government, is that secessionists are anathema to President Ahidjo. (As they should be for the Federal Military Government of Nigeria.) France has not officially recognised the new government but its forces are still in Chad and are reported to be co-operating well with the government soldiers it was fighting only a year ago. According to an AFP report, an encouraging sign has been the recognition of the provisional government

by Senegal. The Senegalese delegate disputed the conclusions of the Lagos statement condemning the N'Djamena government as illegal because, according to the leader of the Senegalese delegation, M. Falilou Kane, "in the Kano agreements, it has never been said that Chad cannot set up a government."

"Who should say if such a government, in such a place is illegal?" M. Kane asked. He went on to point out that no one had been mandated by the OAU or the UN to decide on the validity of any government. This is a contrast to the claim by the former head of state, General Malloum, that the situation in Chad was the same as that of the new government in Rhodesia. While the former, and discredited, leader of Chad, appears to be able to see the mountain a little clearer from the foothills after his enforced descent from the summit, the Senegalese contention, indicates that his vision is still somewhat blurred and that the international repercussions of what the provisional government considers to be foreign meddlings in the internal affairs of the state of Chad could be considerable.

This is the real problem for M. Shawa and his colleagues: if he wishes to present himself as the *de facto* government of Chad which is committed to elections in 18 months time and also not committed to "monopolising" power, as has been claimed, then he must also face the real fact that in an international agreement under the aegis of Nigeria and guaranteed by other states, all the parties involved in the dispute in Chad committed themselves to

forming a government of national unity.

Nigeria's role, however, has been a crucial one. It committed itself to a reconciliation in Chad which could be reached by Africans alone. It sent 800 troops to N'Djamena to act as a peace-keeping force in the capital. This has turned sour on the Federal Government and particularly on Gen. Shehu Yar' Adua, who has led the entire Nigerian initiative. Nigerian oil supplies to Chad have been cut off and already French forces deployed throughout the country have had to move towards the capital to be closer to the supply of petrol that is left. N'Djamena has announced that it is completely out of oil and has retaliated by demanding the withdrawal of Nigerian troops from Chad.

A conflict between Nigeria and France over Chad is looming and both countries must be keen to see that an amicable solution is found. For the French, Nigeria is the largest export market in black Africa and an alternative source of oil supplies. If France and Nigeria fall out, the example of Senegalese support for N'Djamena remains as an ominous sign of a split in the African group over Chad and other African issues.

Reports that Colonel Gaddafi has offered substantial economic aid to Emperor Bokassa will raise the stakes for France, and its African allies, who have been kept on their toes by France's last-minute efforts to retain its presence in Chad after what appeared to be miscalculations over the last year. Equally Nigeria is aware that a setback in Chad, in which it has played such a prominent part, will be a serious blow for its diplomatic image.

'TELEGRAPH' CORRESPONDENT ON TANZANIAN ROLE IN UGANDA

London THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in English 24 Jun 79 p 2 LD

[Article by Cristabel King in Kampala]

[Text] The dramatic events in Uganda last week bringing to power the third president in three months left unanswered the question of who actually rules the country. A possible answer is that Uganda is effectively under the control of President Nyerere of Tanzania.

It was President Nyerere's Tanzanian forces, now numbering 40,000 in Uganda, that drove Idi Amin out of the country. They are also the only effective means of preventing a possible retaliation by Amin supporters with Arab backing.

Tanzanian troops quelled a demonstration by some 20,000 people in Kampala last Thursday after the overthrow of President Yusufu Lule, the man who led Ugandan exiles home after the defeat of Amin. Three were killed and more than 50 seriously wounded by gunfire during the three hours of action in the city.

There is no doubt that the National Consultative Council, whose vote overturned President Lule and installed President Godfrey Binaisa, received the full backing of the Tanzanian president.

Disputed Minutes

President Nyerere had twice called President Lule to Tanzania for talks over the previous fortnight aimed at cooling tension on the council, the embryo legislative body in Uganda.

The National Consultative Council emanated from a conference of Ugandan exiles at Moshi, Tanzania, in March. Nyerere observers were in close attendance at the three-day meeting.

The Moshi minutes which the council is now quoting as its authority to oust a president have been challenged by former members of Prof Lule's cabinet and by Prof Lule himself, who claims that the original minutes had been tampered with.

The chairman of the Moshi meeting, Mr Semei Nyanzi, a Lule aide, had been asked by the council to correct and approve their draft of the minutes. According to council members, unimportant corrections had been made. Mr Nyanzi, however, had left Uganda for Britain before signing the corrected copy and has still not returned.

It is believed that President Nyerere supports the council version of the decisions made at Moshi.

This means that so far as he is concerned the council was correct in their insistence that President Lule consult them before making political appointments.

The council version of the Moshi minutes reads: "In the absence of a delegate conference the consultative council was to be supreme; its task is to guide, supervise and control the executive, and the administration at all times on matters of policy. In that capacity it may issue directives that are binding."

Whether or not that is an accurate, it is that version that President Nyerere supports, and it is the presence of his army that indirectly enforced the overthrow of President Lule. The same army now provides a power base for the National Consultative Council and President Binaisa.

At his first news conference in Kampala President Binaisa said he had "vast powers as the president" but he accepted he would first have to consult the council on matters of policy.

He also stated that Ugandan bonds with Tanzania would become "more and more cemented" and that he had no idea when the Tanzanian Army would be able to leave Uganda.

There is no doubt that these bonds include increased trade. Every day at Entebbe airport cargo planes arrive with supplies of soap, sugar and other essentials from Dar-es-Salaam and return with cargoes of coffee, Uganda's only surviving earner of foreign currency.

A steamer service across Lake Victoria is helping to increase this new trade through Tanzania to the coast of the Ugandan traditional trading partner, Kenya.

CSO: 4420

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

ZAMBIA MAKES CLANDESTINE OFFER TO OPEN ROADS WITH RHODESIA

London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 22 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[Report by Christopher Munnion: "Kaunda Offers Secret Links to Muzorewa"]

[Text] President Kaunda of Zambia, who is leading black African moves to deny recognition of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, has made a clandestine offer to Bishop Muzorewa's government to re-open roads across their border.

The offer was disclosed in Salisbury yesterday by sources close to the country's new black-dominated government.

They said the Zambian leader had sent a series of telex messages to Salisbury proposing the secret use of roads which have been closed for six years.

Zambia, which is due to host the commonwealth heads-of-state meeting in Lusaka in August, is confronted with an economic crisis and the threat of starvation in rural areas.

At least 400,000 tons of maize and some 200,000 tons of wheat, fertiliser and other vital products, are stockpiled in South African and other African ports awaiting shipment by road or rail to Zambia.

In desperation, President Kaunda has had to turn to Bishop Muzorewa's government in the hope that the new Zimbabwe Rhodesia administration will allow the secret flow of vital products by road through a country he steadfastly refuses to recognise.

In a series of secret meetings between transport officials from Zambia, Zimbabwe Rhodesia and South Africa, President Kaunda has asked for all rail and road routes to the south to be opened as a matter of urgency.

He wants Zambian imports to be brought in by road across the Chirundu bridge east of Kariba Lake and the Victoria Falls road bridge--stipulating that all movement must be made at night, and that only senior ministers and officials know of the operation.

Bishop Muzorewa's men stipulated that President Kaunda must stop the infiltration of Zimbabwe Rhodesia by Mr Joshua Nkomo's guerrillas, who are based in Zambia and fully supported by the Zambian Government.

Bishop Muzorewa's administration yesterday pushed ahead with plans to seek rapid recognition and the lifting of sanctions, despite sharp internal divisions which threaten the credibility of his government of national unity.

Foreign Ministry officials were working on a new diplomatic initiative which they hope will take the Bishop on a tour of Europe, including Britain, and America within a few weeks.

Bishop Muzorewa will plead the case for recognition of his new government in Salisbury, and emphasise that he is willing to attend any new all-party talks in an attempt to reach an accommodation with the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance.

This willingness to meet Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe, co-leaders of the Patriotic Front, is regarded by supporters of the new Zimbabwe Rhodesia administration as essential if recognition and the lifting of sanctions is to be achieved.

Mr Derek Day, Mrs Thatcher's special envoy to Salisbury, is also likely to make the point that the Salisbury administration is "flexible" in terms of new negotiations when he reports to Lord Carrington, foreign secretary, in London today.

Mr Day had his third meeting with the Bishop in Salisbury yesterday before leaving for London after a three-week examination of the new situation in the country. As part of his "semi-permanent" status as envoy to Salisbury, he is expected to return to Rhodesia soon.

CSO: 4420

AFRICAN AIRLINES URGE CONTINENTAL GRID-PLAN SCHEME

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE 7 Jun 79 p 8

[Text] The African airlines association (AFRAA) has been meeting in an attempt to increase co-operation among its members and has suggested a grid system to connect African cities and improve air communications.

One proposal that came out of the meeting, which is expected to be adopted, is that there be established an African Air Tariff Conference to negotiate and act on all air tariff matters for the whole of Africa.

Under the proposal, the African Air Conference of African Airlines Association will have tariff areas as follows:

Northern: Which will consist of Algeria, Canary Islands, Libya, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia;

Western: Composing Cameroon, Cape Verde Islands, Central African Empire, Chad, Congo, Benin, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of Zaire, Sao Tome, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Upper Volta and Western Sahara;

Eastern: Grouping Burundi, Comoro Islands, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Reunion Island, Rwanda, Seychelles Island, Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda;

and Southern: With Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Proposals

Actions taken by the conference, according to the plan, will be on behalf of African Governments, binding on all African airlines and all other airlines operating to and from Africa. Each tariff area will study and submit proposals on regional requirements for the final decision of the conference.

In his report to the meeting, the AFRAA Secretary-General, Col. Semret Madhane, urged a plan for standard fleets for short, medium and long haul services as the next few years will see more and more new equipment in all types of operations in Africa and the rest of the world.

It will be a time of massive introductions of new generation high-technology equipment conceived and designed to meet challenges of the environment, soaring fuel and other costs, plus public demands for more services and lower prices. Col. Medhane appealed to the African Airlines to standardise flight and ground equipment as a basis for future co-operation.

Such standardisation, he maintained, will mean huge savings in capital expenditures in the next 20 years. This will be through "volume discounts and reduced spare-holdings if the airlines acquire standard aircraft for each category under one umbrella".

Technology

Standardised equipment will also lead to increased capacity within Africa for operations and maintenance, thus creating job opportunities as well as affecting a meaningful transfer of technology.

Among the other resolutions for the Lusaka meeting was one calling on OAU member states to liberalise the transfer of funds of AFRAA members. The request is to be made through the Council of Ministers of the OAU. AFRAA would also like to be given the status of a specialised agency of the OAU with authority to act on behalf of OAU member states in matters of civil aviation.

Although much remains to be done to improve intra-African travel, there are now more flights on the East/West route than there were last year, particularly on the routes along the Mediterranean and along the Equator. The East/West Sahelian route has also seen an improvement. "But conspicuous by their absence, however, are flights along the Southern route from Madagascar to Angola and Gabon," said Col. Medhane.

Improvements in the North/South intra Africa connections to make the grid system which AFRAA has suggested work properly have not been achieved. Problems of traffic rights, investment capital, operational capacity and marketing capability still abound.

"But it is possible to solve these problems, at least for existing flights, by co-ordinating schedules and exchanging traffic rights by balancing them with any one of the well tested commercial arrangements," says Col. Medhane, whose wealth of experience as general manager of Ethiopian Airways has been of immense value to AFRAA.

AGENDA OF COMMONWEALTH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT MEETING NOTED

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 10 Jun 79 p 12

[Interview with Shridath Ramphal, Commonwealth secretary-general, by Dorothy Kweyu in Nairobi, date not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr Ramphal, you have just told me you have been to Uganda, Zambia and also to Tanzania, before coming here. Was this in connection with the forthcoming Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting?

[Answer] Yes, essentially in the context of the Heads of Government meeting in Lusaka. The meeting starts on August 1, and that is now less than two months away. So we are in the run-up stage to the meeting, and it is the time which I will expect to spend a fair amount of with the Chairman. On this occasion of course it will be President Kaunda, and I have taken the opportunity of visiting the area to talk to the Presidents in the neighbouring countries.

[Question] And with only two months to go, what kind of progress has the Secretariat made to ensure the success of the meeting?

[Answer] A conference of this kind is a shared enterprise between the host country and the Secretariat. The Secretariat is responsible for providing the facilities for the conference.

The host government, of course, is providing the Chairman and a lot of the physical arrangements on the ground. I have been in Lusaka as part of my purpose in checking on those arrangements, and I have left Lusaka entirely satisfied with the progress that has been made.

[Question] Including the security which was doubted earlier on in the year? There were sections of the Press that expressed the fear that it may not be very safe to hold the conference in Zambia....

[Answer] I know there were certain sections of the press that said so; they were never fears that I shared. And my visit to Lusaka leaves me

assured that the conference will be a success. Zambians are doing everything possible to ensure the comfort of the Heads of Government, and in providing the facilities for a successful meeting.

[Question] And what are your impressions on the fighting that has been going on between Zambia and Rhodesia? Now that there is some sort of independence, do you think that the fighting is reducing or worsening?

[Answer] I would image that the developments in Salisbury are largely irrelevant to the scale of the armed struggle, at this stage. Depending on how governments react to those developments, they could conceivably even lead to an escalation of the conflict. But I don't think that any of these matters will impede the progress or the working of our meeting in Lusaka.

[Question] Don't you think there will be some attempt to sabotage the meeting because of the animosity between Zimbabwe-Rhodesia and Zambia which has been a base of the Patriotic Front?

[Answer] Well you can conjure up security risks for meetings everywhere. We had a meeting in as far away as Australia, a meeting of Regional Heads of Government, and we started off with a bomb. But that didn't put anybody off their stride. No, I do not think, I do not expect our proceedings to be marred by problems of that kind.

[Question] Apparently you had a meeting with our Foreign Minister. What are your impressions about Kenya's stand on Rhodesian independence?

[Answer] Kenya has shared with the Commonwealth countries a very firm stand on the importance of Zimbabwe moving forward to independence on the basis of majority rule. Kenya shared in the sentiments of the Commonwealth committee on Southern Africa, both before and after the elections, in drawing attention to the fact that those elections did not provide for majority rule, were not intended to lead to it, and could indeed lead to an intensification of the conflict. So, Kenya's stand has been one that has been widely shared with the Commonwealth countries.

[Question] And since Zimbabwe has not really taken into account the interests of the majority, should Britain recognise Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, do you think this would lead to the collapse of the Commonwealth?

[Answer] The collapse of the Commonwealth?

[Question] Yes, should Britain recognise Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, some countries like Nigeria have indicated that they might quit the Commonwealth...

[Answer] No. I have not heard that view expressed by any country, nor have I heard that expressed by Nigeria. And that kind of reaction is

very much a colonialist way of thinking. The Commonwealth doesn't belong to Britain, the Commonwealth is not Britain's Commonwealth; the Commonwealth belongs to all its member states, and Britain is just one member.

If Britain were to recognise the regime in Salisbury, I am quite certain it would lead to very deep concerns and divergences of views and very deep divisions between Commonwealth countries and Britain.

But these are arguments, those are quarrels which will affect relations between those members of the Commonwealth and Britain. They should not lead to damage to the Commonwealth itself.

[Question] But since the Queen who is the figure Head of State of the UK is the head of the Commonwealth, don't you think it follows people will be associating....

[Answer] No, no, no. I don't think so. The Queen's role in the Commonwealth is a very symbolic one in the first place, and it is one that she does not occupy as Head of State of the UK.

No, I don't think that these matters ought to impair the future of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth indeed has shown a great capacity to outlast its transient threats.

[Question] The Commonwealth also combines developed and developing countries, Mr Ramphal. And just over the very recent past, there has been this collapse of meetings geared towards intensifying or making more meaningful relations between developed and developing countries, notably the EEC/ACP meeting and UNCTAD V. These meetings have not made any progress. Do you really think developed and developing countries can make meaningful dialogue given such divisions?

[Answer] Let me deal first of all with your question of the Commonwealth. The fact that these differences exist between poor countries and wealthy ones, between industrialised countries and developing ones is itself one of the great justifications for the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth does not rest upon likeness. It rests upon variety.

And it is because it is a sample of the world's differences and provides a unique opportunity for working towards consensus on the major issues that divide humanity that it has come to occupy a very special place in the institutions of the international community, for developing convergences between rich and poor countries.

Now it has been in the forefront of our efforts to find answers to the problems surrounding the New International Economic Order, for example. The report of the Commonwealth experts' group that was done as a result of the Kingston conference in 1975 is still probably the best work that

has been done on a North-South basis, towards the implementation of the NIEO. The work that was done by the Commonwealth group of experts on the Common Fund in fact provided a major step forward towards securing the agreement that was eventually reached at UNCTAD. In these ways, the Commonwealth is using the fact that it contains both rich and poor countries.

Now on the general question, whether we are making enough progress at the international level, the answer clearly is "No, we are not." Manila has now ended. As many of us had believed all along, it ended virtually in failure. The ACP/EEC negotiations have reached a position of deadlock, largely because of the unwillingness of the Community to accept what so many governments in the developing countries were saying to them all along that these negotiations will never succeed if the Community merely takes the position that they are designed to consolidate the Lome Convention.

[Question] And what is your feeling about their refusing to recognise what Kenya had decided along with other developing countries to make 200 miles into the sea their autonomy?

[Answer] That is a good example of the problem. The Community in these negotiations have on the 200-mile limit been entirely unrealistic. And I am quite certain that they will need to display a much greater measure of realism both on the 200-mile limit, and on other aspects of the negotiations before a new convention can be concluded.

[Question] Is this not selfishness, particularly in view of the fact that one of the causes of the break-up of the negotiations was a refusal by the EEC to recognise fish, for instance, from the zone as Kenyan products, and therefore would not be treated within the ACP/EEC terms of agreement?

[Answer] That's right, yes. Of course there is a large measure of selfishness that underlines the whole threat of protectionism which is now so rampant throughout Western economies.

What we need to do is to convey to the rich countries and to convince them that it is in their own long-term interest to meet the case for a new international economic order.

[Question] That aside, what are the main items on the agenda of the forthcoming meeting?

[Answer] Well in Lusaka first of all, the problems of Southern Africa must be very high on the agenda. It is our first real meeting of Heads of Government in Southern Africa, and we are meeting at a time, of course, when problems of Southern Africa are at a critical stage. It is inevitable therefore that they will occupy a place of prominence.

But there are a great many matters also, and I know that Heads of Government would not want the conference to be concerned only with the South African issues.

Now on the political side for example, there are very serious problems with which some Commonwealth countries are concerned in the whole South-East Asia-Indo China area.

The problems of Vietnam refugees, for example are a matter of very great concern for countries like Malaysia and for all of the countries of South-East Asia and the Pacific.

On the economic side, there are problems of course that we were talking about just now, of the lack of progress of the North-South dialogue.

On the specific side, I would hope that there will be time to talk about the serious balance of payments difficulties now affecting a large number of developing countries in the Commonwealth and outside.

The deficits that are being accumulated by Third World countries are the inevitable result of the surpluses that are being accumulated by OPEC countries and by some industrialised countries.

This is going to cause a very serious situation in the world, and I would expect them to talk about this. I would expect them also to spend some time on the energy question. The now recurring increases in the oil prices are imposing on developing countries burdens that really they can no longer bear, unless their economies are to decline or massive political instability is to result.

I would hope that in the context of energy, they will also want to talk about alternative sources of energy. Conservation is one thing. But the reason why we have an energy problem of these dimensions is that more work has not been done up to now on the development of alternative sources of energy.

[Question] And Mr Ramphal, this has been discussed ever so often particularly over the past five or so years. I just wonder how much, or what angle you will take to really pump it into the delegates to try and promote these ideas, for aren't the ideas there only waiting to be put into practice?

[Answer] I think one of the things we can do is to agree upon practical action not just upon talk. One of the great features of a Commonwealth meeting is that it doesn't pass resolutions. Where it agrees upon courses of action, it agrees to do things, and largely to do things together.

And I would imagine that the development of hydro-power, the development of solar energy, the development of wind, these are practical things that we can't undertake.

Now, passing from the general, the world political and economic issues, there are a number of more specific agenda items related to Commonwealth cooperation which don't tend to catch the headline, but which are very, very important in terms of the everyday working of Commonwealth relations and of great practical benefit to Commonwealth countries, particularly the developing ones.

And two of these I would like to see highlighted at Lusaka. One of them is a new programme for industrial cooperation. It is a programme designed to accelerate the industrialisation process in developing countries, and a country like Kenya is one that is ripe for programmes of this kind.

Kenya can benefit enormously from a massive Commonwealth effort designed to accelerate her own processes of industrialisation which have, of course, began. And the same is true for a number of countries in the Commonwealth. Now what we want to do here is to bring together the resources of the Commonwealth and place them through the Secretariat at the disposal of countries like Kenya, to assist your own industrial development, so that we would be able to make available to you skills in a wide variety of areas in financial packaging, in market surveys, in the establishment of joint ventures in things like industrial engineering, on which there may be an absence of expertise from time to time; to help your industrial development corporations, to make your export drives, all these encompassed within a clearly defined programme to help Kenya in the industrial sector.

[Question] Number two?

[Answer] The second is the need for us to recognise the emergence of very tiny states in the Commonwealth. I am thinking in particular of the tiny island communities that are emerging mainly in the Caribbean and the South Pacific. At this meeting for example, the newest Commonwealth member would be a tiny country in the South Pacific. It used to be called the Gilbert Islands, and will now become a member of the Commonwealth as Kiribati. St Lucia and Dominica in the Caribbean are others. They have all come to freedom, but they need special help.

Their problems are not only the problems of development, they are also problems of size.

[Question] When you speak of special programmes, will you include Uganda among the special programmes group as they have had very serious problems there?

[Answer] I put Uganda as a special problem in itself. In fact, we have not waited for the Commonwealth conference to extend assistance to Uganda. Right now there is a Commonwealth expert group in Kampala, and I have even talked to President Lule, and with the group there who are producing the first and basic technical appraisal of Uganda's immediate and short-term needs. And it is on the basis of that work that Uganda will go to the international community to seek from them the massive assistance that needs to be given to reconstruct the country and rehabilitate the economy.

NETO-KAUNDA MEETING TO ENHANCE ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Jun 79 p 1

[Excerpt] The chiefs of state of Angola and Zambia met in the city of Saurimo [formerly Henrique de Carvalho] yesterday to discuss increasing economic cooperation between the two countries.

Presidents Agostinho Neto and Kenneth Kaunda headed important party and government delegations. The Angolan party included Defense Minister Col Iko Carreira, State Secretary for Domestic Order Lt Col Alexandre Rodrigues, Provincial Coordination Minister Commandant Pedro Van-Dunem, Deputy Foreign Relations Minister Venancio de Moura and State Secretary for Cooperation Adolfo Nsikalangu. The Zambian delegation included Rubens Kamanga, of the UNIP [United National Independence Party], the adjunct political director of the Ministry of External Finance, the adjutant commander of the Police and the ambassador to our country.

Speaking at a mass rally in Saurimo, Comrade President Agostinho Neto emphasized that Angola and Zambia are united due to their peoples' joint efforts to achieve economic independence. He also mentioned the need for both countries to increase their aid to the peoples of southern Africa who are fighting for national liberation.

Kenneth Kaunda, in turn, explained the aid given the struggle of such people by saying that "when one hand is sick, the other cannot be healthy." He added that the Angolan and Zambian peoples must jointly undertake efforts to develop the social and economic sectors of their countries to effectively combat poverty, hunger, ignorance and exploitation.

The Zambian chief of state urged his audience to fight relentlessly against the aggressive forces of colonialism and imperialism that are counting upon the reactionary regimes of Muzorewa and Botha in trying to prevent the liberation of Africa.

He also praised the personality of Comrade President Agostinho Neto, acclaiming him "a great man, a thinker and an organizer who dedicates his efforts not only to the good of the Angolan people but also to that of all the peoples of Africa."

CULT SPOKESMAN NOTES PROJECTS IN LIBERIA, GHANA

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 15 Jun 79 p 2

[Text] "We are going to develop Africa the way we feel that Africa should be developed but then we will have to go back to our source of strength, the Creator."

These remarks were made by a visiting Afro-American Mr. Yadiel Ben Israel, a spokesman of a Cult known as the Original African Hebrew Israelite Nation of Jerusalem.

Mr. Israel noted that the group which lives by the principles of true, justice, love, mercy and righteousness is undertaking some projects in Liberia and neighbouring Ghana.

Prominent among the projects which the group has already identified with here, are the setting up of an experimental Agriculture Station in Mount Barclay, where they have grown different vegetables, "which, we feel will benefit the Agriculture programme in Liberia especially soybeans." Another projects, he said, the group is undertaking are the opening of an Institute of Divine Education in Sinkor and a Divine people Health Clinic, saying that the group is currently waiting on the Ministry of Education for the go ahead regarding the Institute.

Who are the Original African Hebrew Israelites? They are a group of Black Americans who first left the confines of the North American land to come to Liberia in 1967, says brother Ben Israel. After staying in Liberia until 1969 the group then made a homecoming to Israel, "all was prophetic" he says.

Asked why they picked Liberia for their implementation of their various projects, he said that Liberia was chosen because of its political stability, its conduciveness and its peaceloving people. "Liberia was just the perfect place on our way home to the promise land", he adds.

On their current visit he said that the group was invited here by Representative Adolphus Benedict Tolbert who was introduced to them at the 1974 sixth Pan African Conference in Tanzania. It was during this time that Representative Tolbert became intrigued and thus the group came to Liberia in 1977, upon Representative Tolbert's invitation.

CSO: 4420

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

LUANDA INTER-AFRICAN MEETING TO STUDY ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Jun 79 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] The fourth meeting of the intergovernmental group for establishing a preferential-trade zone in eastern and southern Africa will be held from 12 to 16 June in Luanda, with delegations from 16 nations participating.

The conference is being held under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Africa, a United Nations agency, and is to be attended by Angola, Botswana, Comoro Islands, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia, Swaziland, Uganda, Tanzania and Zambia.

The need to confront common problems of underdevelopment led the African countries to become organized within the United Nations framework, for the purpose of undertaking closer cooperation in the solution of joint problems.

Although all such efforts have failed, the experience was very useful because it showed that such groupings merely favored extension of neocolonial relations. These countries placed their major stress on creation of a common African market, abolition of tariff barriers and economic and financial collaboration.

But those objectives were not reached in practice, due to opposing interests among the members, ideological differences, opposing views about the proper forms of cooperation among themselves and the lack of harmonizing internal mechanisms necessary for cooperation. One must also point out existence of political conflicts between members, a greater preference for bilateral cooperation to the detriment of multilateral cooperation and constantly increasing intervention by imperialist countries in the internal affairs of member nations, thus disrupting the programs established within the group.

Meanwhile, in accordance with resolutions adopted at the conference of OAU chiefs of state regarding economic cooperation among member states and especially the possibility of establishing preferential-trade zones, the

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) has had some consultations and called some meetings involving the sub-region of eastern and southern Africa, with the intention of establishing the preferential-trade zone.

According to ECA representatives, this will be the first step toward future creation of a sub-regional common market aimed at total economic integration, should the results be positive. The activities of the preferential-trade zone may include various fields of cooperation, but it should have its greatest impact upon trade, transportation and industry.

One of the major objectives in the field of trade is elimination or reduction of trade restrictions on certain selected products. It is also concerned with negotiating the terms for reexporting products from the zone, cooperation in the customs sector, promotion of regular exchange of information among commercial institutions, chambers of commerce and commercial associations and equalization of common trade policy within the zone itself.

It is already known that the current attempt will face various problems due to the fact that some countries of the zone are associated with the Commonwealth, the European Common Market and even the Southern Africa Customs Union (Lesotho, Malawi and Swaziland).

8834

CSO: 4401

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

MOZAMBIQUE-SWAZILAND COOPERATION--The special envoy of His Majesty King Sobhuza II of Swaziland, (Massede R. Dlamini), returned to his country this afternoon after talks in Maputo with President Samora Machel, to whom he handed a special message from the Swazi monarch. During his talks with the Mozambique head of state, the Swazi special envoy expressed his country's solidarity with Mozambique, which is a victim of repeated aggressions from the racist regimes of southern Africa. President Samora Machel and (Massede R. Dlamini) discussed questions of cooperation in various fields between our country and Swaziland. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD/EA]

CSO: 4401

ANGOLA

BENGUELA EXAMPLE TO SERVE AS WARNING TO PETTY BOURGEOISIE

Luanda SEMANARIO in Portuguese 22-28 Apr 79 pp 2-3

[Editorial]

[Text] The Province of Benguela, visited last week by a high level delegation led by Comrade Agostino Neto, the supreme leader of the Angolan Revolution, has just been subjected to special measures by the proper party organisms as a way of adjusting certain situations which have damaged its political, ideological, social and organizational development.

Such situations are incompatible with the growing development of the Angolan revolutionary process, which aims at the construction of socialism and the gradual turning over of the exercise of power to the factory workers and the peasants. Those situations can be interpreted as an inadmissible shift to the right by certain petty bourgeois with elitist, colonialist and anti-popular ideas who act against the working classes in the sense that they deny them the power.

By trying to impose a class supremacy based on scientific and technical knowledge, by maneuvering within the bureaucratic apparatus, that petty bourgeois tendency detected in Benguela was trying to stand in the way of the rise of the factory-worker and peasant classes and sabotage economic and social development, with harmful results for the improvement of the people's living conditions.

Their dissolution, whose urgency was emphasized by Comrade President Agostino Neto and other top leaders in their recent working visit to Benguela, has already begun. It constitutes a warning to all the internal forces that might be inclined toward that kind of adventure.

Such situations reflect the intensification of the class struggle that has already been mentioned by the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau, which has planned a gradual ascension of the proletariat to the different decision-making levels in the entire country, by assuming more and more their historic role as the future leading force in our revolutionary process.

So let the Benguela example serve as a warning to all those who may think that it is still possible to carve out the positions that are available in the bureaucratic apparatus as a springboard toward obtaining privileges contrary to the rights and interests of the Angolan proletariat.

The struggle continues!

Victory is certain!

12,116

CSO: 4401

DEFENSE MINISTER EVALUATES CHANGES IN BENGUELA PROVINCE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 Jun 79 pp 1, 6

[Report on speech by Defense Minister Iko Carreira after visit to Benguela province; date not given]

[Text] Col Iko Carreira, of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau and minister of defense, visited Benguela province, where he carried out a number of activities.

After several hours' work in the municipalities of Benguela and Lobito, where he met with groups involved with the work of his ministry, Col Iko Carreira, before returning to the nation's capital, met with members of the executive body of the party provincial committee to evaluate the new climate in the province since the most recent changes.

At the end of the visit the defense minister, who headed a government-party delegation, declared:

"I was here in Benguela on a brief trip related to the problem of establishing facilities for some military groups that are going to be stationed in this province, but I also had an opportunity to meet with the comrades who are directing the party here in the province and with Comrade Commissioner Col Dino Matross.

"I learned through conversations with them that the situation here has improved greatly since the major changes made in the party and government at the time that a delegation from the Political Bureau led by the comrade president was here. There is a new climate here; working methods are now better adapted to the situation we are facing--more direct; some problems are being solved and others are being analyzed for their subsequent solution.

"What I have to say, therefore, is that I hope the people of this province will be able to follow through on the comrade commissioner's work and with the same enthusiasm as always dedicate themselves to production and thus to solving all problems related to the economic, social and political

development of this province, which was and continues to be one of our nation's richest and most attractive provinces, with an extremely dynamic population. We have always had great esteem for Benguela province and I am convinced that the people here will be able to evolve, to develop this part of our territory as it deserves and according to the possibilities that it has, as well as according to the capabilities of its people."

Col Dino Matross and Lt Col Andre Petroff, respectively Benguela provincial commissioner and national director of the People's Police, were present at the airport to bid him farewell.

8834

CSO: 4401

CLASS STRUGGLE MUST BE LED BY PARTY

Luanda JOURNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 May 79 p 1

[Editorial: "On the Class Struggle"]

[Text] The class struggle is a natural phenomenon in any society divided into several social groups. That is the situation of Angolan society, where at present an intensification in the class struggle is taking place, between the working class and all the workers dedicated to the cause of the proletariat on the one side and on the other side certain sectors of the petty bourgeoisie, avid to take the place of the defeated colonial bourgeoisie.

In our country, this class struggle has an eminently political and ideological character. Really, since in most cases the petty bourgeoisie has no part in the ownership of the means of production (factories, ranches, mines, enterprises, etc.), it can be defined only by the way it behaves, by its ideas, and, of course, by its great /aspirations/ [in boldface], by its insatiable desire to "rise in the world," even if that means using the most despicable maneuvers.

For example, contempt for the workers, utilization of knowledge only for one's own profit, ambition, group spirit, arrogance, intrigue, slander, racism, tribalism or regionalism, disorganization, obscurantism and so many other modes of behavior are petty-bourgeois manifestations.

Open combat against these vices and petty bourgeois practices has already been decreed by the political leadership of our party. At the same time it is necessary to always be ready to detect the behavior of these petty bourgeois sectors wherever they may be and to neutralize it with energy, so that the ideological positions of the proletariat may always be affirmed in all circumstances.

We emphasize here that this combat against petty bourgeois tendencies must not be carried out anarchically, even though it may be motivated by the best of intentions. In fact, the class struggle is an objective process for whose pursuit appropriate methods are required. These methods do not

have anything to do with subjective or quixotic behavior. This does not invalidate the necessity of always safeguarding correct political orientation and the ideological choices made by our party.

It is the party that must lead the class struggle. And, just as the Political Bureau declared on the subject of the May Day commemorations, the party must lead the class struggle in an active way by spreading the ideas of Marxism-Leninism among the workers and by firmly combating the behavior of elements that work in opposition to proletarian ideology.

The struggle against the reactionary sectors of the petty bourgeoisie must include an affirmation of the moral values and ideas of the proletariat. Furthermore, it must also show itself in the effective transfer of power to the factory-worker class, firmly allied to the peasantry and to the other workers dedicated to the sacred cause of the proletariat. It is thus that the struggle must be carried out, above all on the political and ideological plane, but without excluding other measures, such as driving out of their places in the state or in the party all those people who sabotage the rise of the workers to the leadership of the country's destiny.

For the intensification of the class struggle, under the leadership of the AFLA-Labor Party and Comrade President Agostinho Neto,

The struggle continues!

Victory is certain!

12.116
CSO: 4401

ENTRENCHED BUREAUCRACY MUST BE UPROOTED

Luanda JOURNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 May 79 p3

[Editorial: "Themes of struggle--We Must Combat the Bureaucratic Spirit"]

[Text] The state administrative services have always been a target for the general attention of the people, who are served by them in the most diverse ways. The complex structure of the state apparatus inherited from colonialism is characterized by an excessive bureaucracy.

Concrete measures have continually been taken ever since the date of declaring the independence of our nation in order to take away its weight by progressively abolishing its complicated mechanisms, which only serve to make the state's own action more difficult and to create useless problems for the people.

If it is certain that we cannot ignore that effort, we must also recognize the fact that there still exists in the mentality of many public employees and even in enterprises that do not belong to the state a bureaucratic spirit which reflects a well-characterized class position.

In political terms, bureaucracy means acting in a crystalized way which prejudices the activities of the party among the people to the degree that direct relations cease to exist between the party and the people. The individuals in the party apparatus who practice this erroneous way of working find themselves comfortably situated in positions from which they do not expect to depart by turning them over to the real militants, who uncomplainingly work for the party in close, loyal and direct contact with the popular masses in order to learn from them and teach them.

The difference between these ways of working is one aspect of the class contradictions between elements of worker and petty-bourgeois origin or class position.

That contradiction is noted also on the level of the state administrative apparatus. It is there, more than any other place, that the bureaucratic spirit is rooted. It shows itself by contempt toward the people, by the

seeking of comfortable positions, the relaxing of discipline and of vigilance, by the habit of following routine, by individualism, fear of responsibility and the violation of organizational norms, among other manifestations.

"We must combat the bureaucratic spirit which is showing up in the administration," the vice minister of education stated some days ago at the closure of a course for officials of his Ministry, in which those aspects were debated at length with the goal of making those workers in the administrative services more conscientious.

This combat is serious, and it must involve the party structures and the organisms that deal with the bureaucracy in a collective effort, so as to endow them with greater elasticity for the profit of the people. That is an example to be followed on several levels.

12,116

CSO: 4401

BLACK MARKET IN CONSUMER GOODS FLOURISHES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 Jun 79 p 3

[Excerpts] In a measure intended to reestablish equilibrium between cost and living standards of the working classes, two joint ministerial decrees from the ministries of Planning and of Finance set new national prices for fresh and frozen fish and other essential foodstuffs, effective as of 15 June. The new prices were approved by the Permanent Commission for Price Setting and Control and rescinded the previous prices, which have become out of date. This new measure will mobilize an unrelenting battle against all speculative practices that are taking place throughout the nation.

Last Monday afternoon the Sao Paulo Municipal Market was closed. The stands were covered. But a group of street vendors and opportunists were carrying on the most flagrant black market! There were no posted prices. In the same place the prices of fresh fish, corn meal and manioc varied from one vendor to another. There were eight different prices within the space of 3 meters!

At another stand a very annoyed vendor was waiting for customers. They were a long time in arriving; they could not make up their minds... He was selling potatoes--or, rather, little piles of potatoes. Each pile had six potatoes and cost 100 kwanzas!

"How much did you pay per kilogram?" a worker asks. "I bought the potatoes for 80 kwanzas a kilogram. I can't afford to lose money..."

That meant that speculation had started far back and ended up, inevitably, with the worker!

This is more or less the climate in which business was being conducted in the Sao Paulo black market. Speculation was going on almost everywhere and involved street vendors, smugglers, opportunists and children (substituting for their mothers). Prices varied arbitrarily. It all depended upon what merchant it was bought from or how greatly the product was needed.

This market in Sao Paulo is not the only one. It has a number of "twins" dispersed throughout the city of Luanda.

It looks as if there are no--and never have been--inspectors at this place!

This is just a brief glimpse of what is going on in markets in the capital. Above all, we want to call the attention of all workers and the general public to putting an end to speculation and informing the appropriate authorities of where it is going on.

The new prices for fish and other food products will go into effect nationwide on 15 June.

8834

CSO: 4401

CABINDA BREAD SHORTAGE DUE TO LACK OF QUALIFIED WORKERS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Jun 79 p 3

[Excerpts] Cabinda--For some time now the people of Cabinda have been contending with a serious bread shortage, which results in long waiting lines outside the city's several warehouses. Bananas or chikuanga [translation unknown] may eventually replace this shortage. But there seems to be little of any of these products for sale and when they do appear it is at very high prices, the result of speculation by the vendors who, aware of the bread shortage, take advantage of the situation to increase their profits, deliberately ignoring the needs of the workers who--precisely because they are workers--need a more wholesome diet. Speculation has also involved manioc and potatoes, making access to these products almost prohibitive.

The delegate of the Ministry of Industry in Cabinda, when approached by a reporter for the regional radio station, explained the situation. He pointed out that the main problem is a shortage of trained workers capable of assuring the proper operation of the three existing bakeries. The underqualification of the workers in that sector is also the cause of lowered productivity. Beyond that, any problem related to manufacturing makes the bread completely impossible to eat after a 24-hour period.

Special attention will have to be devoted to this problem, since bread is an indispensable ingredient in the daily diet.

8834

CSO: 4401

ANGOLA

PISHERY PROBLEMS ANALYZED, RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Luanda JORNAL DO ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Jun 79 pp 3, 6

[Text] Benguela--The second national meeting of the Ministry of Fisheries has concluded. It analyzed the operations of the first quarter and the progress of the sector, involved in fundamental changes for the economic and social development of the People's Republic of Angola in the 1978-1980 period.

Colonel Dino Matross, alternate in the party Politburo, coordinator of the Party Provincial Committee and provincial commissioner attended the closing session, making an important speech at the time.

The participants finally reached the following conclusions:

A--Fulfillment of the plan for the first quarter of 1979.

From an analysis of the sector's operations in the first quarter of 1979, it was confirmed that the main reasons for the plan's underfulfillment were the following:

1. Difficulties in technical-material supply due, on one hand, to the short time the enterprise has existed and on the other hand to the intrinsic slowness of the purchasing process.
2. Shortage or lack of technical personnel with minimum qualifications for the various sector branches.
3. Marked shortage of transport facilities which could lead to partial or complete paralysis of some operations.
4. Shortages of food supplies for workers.
5. Problems and delays in repairing and maintaining boats and equipment.

6. Lack of a schedule of adequate wages for maritime and processing industry workers.
7. Shortage of water in the main fishing areas, namely, Baia Farta and Porto Alexandre.
8. Problems in supplying fuel and lubricants.
9. "Calema" activity along all of Angola's coast which impaired the sector's operation considerably, destroying boats, bridges and shipyards.
10. Some interlinking difficulties, mainly between the catching and processing branches.
11. Lack of initiative by some leaders.
12. Shortage of suitable transport facilities, which hampered supplying various provinces with fish, especially Moxico and Kuando-Kubango provinces.
13. Lack of labor discipline in some production plants, with the resulting need for more intense political and trade union activity among the workers.

In these circumstances, the following resolutions were adopted at the second extended national meeting:

1. Maintain production and distribution plans, making an effort to overcome the difficulties still due to our existing conditions.
2. Intensify the recruitment of qualified technicians, establishing working and layover conditions as rapidly as possible.
3. Greater cooperation between the various branches and encouraging a more energetic attitude in carrying out decisions.
4. Prevail on the competent organizations to obtain a quick solution of the very serious problem of shortage of transport facilities. Also insisting on an adequate supply of foods and industrial consumer goods for the workers in the sector, especially the workers in the fleet and the salting and drying industry.

5. Give greater attention to the hygiene and sanitation of production areas.
6. Give special attention to the construction, repair and maintenance of fish unloading docks.
7. Provide the workers with better working environments and social conditions.
8. Better trade union activity among the workers to increase labor discipline and productivity.
9. The total involvement of enterprise managerial organizations in the work of literacy training, as a fundamental condition for increasing production and productivity, with the direct support of the Department of Personnel Training.
10. Appeal to the party organization for better political work among the workers.

It is pointed out that the minister of fisheries, Lopes da Camara, attended the sessions of this second national meeting.

Visit of the Minister of Defense

An important party and government delegation led by Colonel Henriques Teles Carreira, member of the MPLA Politburo and minister of Defense, arrived in Benguela yesterday morning.

At Benguela airport, Colonel Iko Carreira was greeted by Colonel Dino Matross, coordinator of the party Provincial Committee and Benguela political commissioner, by Lieutenant Colonel Andre Petroff, alternate of the party Central Committee and director of the People's Police and other party and government personalities.

On the same day Colonel Iko Carreira led a series of activities connected with the objective of his trip to Benguela Province.

8490
CS0: 4401

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE COURSES--The National Institute of Languages is considering the possibility of opening a new Russian language course with two hours of instruction daily four times a week. Interested parties should apply to register for this course before 20 May. Each applicant must fulfill the following requirements: be an Angolan cadre; present an application from the Cadre Training Department of the entity where he works, emphasizing the necessity for language training in connection with his professional activity; and guarantee regular punctuality and dedicated attendance. In the meantime, the director of the National Institute of Languages is leaving today for the GDR on a working visit for the purpose of completing agreements on cultural, technical and scientific cooperation with that country in the domain of linguistics. The program of her visit includes visits to Karl Marx University in Leipzig and Humboldt University in Berlin, and to the Central Institute of Linguistic Sciences in the Academy of Sciences.

[Excerpt] [Luanda JOURNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 May 79 pp 2, 6]
12,116

PILOT TRAINING ACADEMY INAUGURATED--Negage, 16 May (ANGOP)

--Lt. Col. Ciel da Conceicao, "Cato", vice minister of defense and commandant of the Angolan People's Air Force [FAPA-DAA], has inaugurated an aviation school for the training of cadres in this branch of the People's Army in Negage, in Uije Province. The commandant of the FAPA-DAA emphasized that the opening of this new aviation school in Angola marks one more very important stage in the strengthening of the Armed Forces in agreement with the decisions of the MPLA-Labor Party. Furthermore, Col. David Antonio Moises (M'Dozi), member of the party Central Committee and vice minister of defense, declared that the MPLA-Labor Party desires that the working class will be able to lead the revolution. To achieve this goal, that party leader exhorted the aviation students to observe discipline and to create a revolutionary conscience. He added that discipline is the basis of all organization leading to socialism. [Text] [Luanda JOURNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 May 79 pp 1, 6] 12,116

BRAZILIAN RAILROAD CARS--The first five Brazilian railroad cars of a series assembled in Luanda by Angolan workers were delivered late yesterday afternoon to the Angolan Railroad in a ceremony that took place in the General

Offices of the CFA [Angolan Railroad]. Faustino Muteka, the minister of transport, and Rodolfo de Sousa Dantas took part in the ceremony as well as other responsible Angolan officials and officials of the Commerce and Construction Company of Brazil, the company from which the government acquired the cars. The assembly of railroad cars by the Angolan workers is the result of an agreement signed between our government and the Brazilian company and it was begun on 15 April of this year. As was emphasized at that time, "That work will now continue at a faster rate. We anticipate the assembly of 75 cars in the railroad workshops in Luanda and 35 more in Mocamedes." It is to be emphasized that this is the first time that Angolan workmen have done this kind of work under the supervision of specialized Brazilian technicians. The contract signed between the two parties anticipates, among other considerations, a reduction in the cost of railroad cars and the possibility of training cadres. [Excerpt] [Luanda JOURNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 May 79 p 1]

CAMP TRANSFERS DENIED--An Angolan Central Committee member today discounted rumors that a number of Patriotic Front camps based in Zambia are being transferred to Angola in a military strategy. These sentiments were shared by chairman of the foreign and legal subcommittee of the Central Committee, Mr Reuben Kamanga, who said the rumors were unfounded and misleading. The Angolan Central Committee member said his country is strongly dedicated to the liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia and that it would not hide any facts about its assistance to the nationalist movements of the Patriotic Front and SWAPO. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD/CA]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

DROUGHT DECLARED, MEASURES ADOPTED--Gaborone: The Botswana President, Sir Seretse Khama, has declared his country drought-stricken with effect from Friday. Announcing this in a nationwide radio broadcast, the President said his government was treating the present drought situation in Botswana as an emergency and intended taking various measures to combat it. Government assistance would be concentrated in the worst affected areas and relief in the form of supplementary food rations would be increased in a series of steps as the situation worsened. Seeds would be made available at subsidised prices through outlets of the agricultural marketing board, cooperatives and extension services. To reduce the risk to cattle which would not be marketed, free botulism and Vitamin A vaccines would be provided in badly affected areas, and the supply of supplementary feeds would be increased. The President said the Botswana Meat Commission, which was operating at full capacity and slaughtering 1,400 cattle daily, would be reserved in August and September for cattle from the North-West, Central and Nqaminand districts where not marketing had been possible since 1977. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 4 Jun 79 p 5]

CSO: 4420

CAPE VERDE

BRIEFS

PORTUGAL-CAPE VERDE COOPERATION—Portugal and the Republic of Cape Verde ratified yesterday in Lisbon the bilateral agreements signed between the two countries in the field of culture, politics and consular cooperation. The ratification instruments were signed by the Portuguese minister of Foreign Affairs, Freitas Cruz, and by the ambassador of the Republic of Cape Verde in Lisbon, Corsino Portes. The cultural agreement provides for the free reciprocal exchange of students of the two countries in the educational institutions in Portugal and Cape Verde. In the legal cooperation agreement, Portugal promises to train personnel for the Cape Verde police and the consular cooperation agreement specifies that the consulates of one of the two countries will guarantee the protection of the other's citizens, in the country where the latter does not have diplomatic representation. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DO ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 May 79 p 8] 8490

USSR DELEGATION—ACPSU delegation arrived this morning in Praia on the invitation of the PAIGC leadership. The purpose of its visit to Cape Verde is to carry out a further exchange of impressions, improve the traditional relations and the strong bonds of friendship between the two countries and learn about party activity accomplished. Led by (Ja Mougovoi), member of the Central Committee and the CPSU Revision Committee and first secretary of the Communist Party Regional Committee in (Kherfon), the delegation, which will remain in Cape Verde until the coming 19th, also includes (Piotr Mantchka), chief of the Africa Section of the Central Committee's Department of Foreign Relations and (Eduard Kapskly), head of the CPSU Central Committee's Department of Foreign Relations [Excerpt] [Praia Voz Di Povo 16 May 79 p 12] 8490

CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

FRANCE TRYING TO DROP BOKASSA

Paris LE POINT in French 28 May 79 pp 70-75

[Article by Jacques Duquesne, with Jerome Marchand in Kigali, and Alain Louyot, in Paris: "The Empire of Delirium"]

[Text] Of what was he dreaming? What was passing through the head of Jean Bedel Bokassa I de Beringo de Bobangui, emperor of the Central African Empire, when he arrived at the little airport in Kigali, Rwanda, in his imperial Caravelle? He was to meet there with his peers, chiefs of state of French-speaking African nations, and the president of the French Republic himself. A summit meeting which could be routine. Except that now Amnesty International had just brought suit against him. Several hundreds of children and adolescents, that organization claimed, were arrested on 18 April in Bangui, tossed into prison and beaten, and more than 100 died.

Was he really concerned? He has had other blows, and harsh ones. His capital is calm. Who could overthrow him? The army? It has guns, but no ammunition: the emperor is cautious. The ammunition is reserved for the imperial guard (500 men) and the police, who have been involved in all his dirty dealings and are thus bound to him. Who else? The chiefs of other African states, those with whom he would be meeting? Certainly not. The majority are too fearful for their regimes to be able to concern themselves with that of their neighbor. They have established one sacred principle: sovereignty at home for each, non-intervention. Moreover, Bokassa I could explain to you in detail--among chiefs of state these things are known--what these various leaders have done to defeat their opposition, and how some have blood on their hands, or else have made a fortune in the poorest of these countries.

They will not look bad. Beginning with the people of Rwanda, who applauded his descent from his aircraft and who hailed him as "Great Emperor" on that occasion. A French military march was played (he adores them) and the long-limbed Batutsis danced. Everything went smoothly, until the welcome by the diplomatic corps. For an ambassador was missing--and not just any ambassador, but the representative of France, Paul-Henry Maniere. Did Bokassa wonder at that moment if the wind had changed? If the French

regime, which had supported him with tireless tolerance, which had put up with his delirium and paid for his whims, could be abandoning him?

He did not yet know that the ambassador had absented himself on the specific instructions of Valéry Giscard d'Estaing himself. Nor that, the preceding evening, a French diplomat had stated: "Enough is enough. The president had already had more than enough of the emperor's follies some time ago. We will demand an explanation of him here."

For the president of the French Republic had little doubt about what happened in Bangui on 18 April (although he complained of being poorly informed by the representatives of France in the Central African Republic). He knew that deaths had occurred. According to his information, however, there were not as many as Amnesty International claimed, and it appeared that the circumstances in which they died had been inaccurately reported.

But Bokassa counterattacked. He had both cheek and stamina. Seated on the great brown sofa in the reception hall, he denied it. All of those reports were "just stories." The newsmen present wondered how to distinguish between sincerity and trickery, how to read that weasel face barely brightened by the small squinting eyes. "Really," he said, "to act as a good father and thus to be accused is painful. Especially for a good Catholic like myself. Obviously, at 58, one has committed some sins. You see what I mean? But I have remained a good Catholic." The crowd of Rwandans to whom the loudspeakers carried this confession laughed heartily. On that front, Bokassa had won his case. There remained the French. That was something else. And that could change many things, not only for Bokassa, but for all of Africa.

Now, where the French are concerned, dear emperor, the situation was bad. This was to be seen clearly the next day when the television cameramen tried in vain to get a picture of Bokassa and Valéry Giscard d'Estaing together. The latter fled the former assiduously, as did his ministers. A few privileged persons even witnessed a rare scene in the lobby of the Meridian Hotel, where the majority of the delegations were staying: a minister making a point of ignoring an emperor. The minister, a Frenchman, was René Monory. Bokassa I advanced toward him, hand outstretched: "Mr Minister, I think we have a friend in common." Was he deaf or blind? As if he had seen and heard nothing, without the slightest regard for protocol, René Monory turned on his heel and moved away in the company of an imaginary companion.

No scene was to be created however. The two wise leaders of French-speaking Africa, Léopold Sédar Senghor and Félix Houphouët-Boigny, urged that the emperor not be condemned without appeal. Africa already had enough troubles. If the Central African Empire in turn were brought into the fray, it would be hard to stop its spread.

The successor to Jacques Foccart as the president's adviser for Africa, René Journiac, thus proposed a plan to the emperor: that he himself ask

that an investigation commission made up of African magistrates be sent to Bangui. Did Bokassa I shy away from it? In any case, what happened in Paris Tuesday will help the French government. That very morning, in fact, Bokassa's ambassador, Sylvestre Bangui, announced his resignation, asked for political asylum in France, and established an Ubangi Liberation Front. He confirmed the death of the children, citing eye-witness reports. And his friends let it be known that he had the support of the French government.

A harsh blow for Bokassa. This time he almost made an admission: "In any case, when there are rebellions there are always deaths. As to whether there were victims in the month of April, I do not know." The investigation commission was appointed, and the president dealt with the matter personally.

Was this then the end of the "unchallenged father of the renaissance and end of complexes in Africa"? No one would really dare swear to it. Indeed he has exhausted everyone, making too much of it. Remember his coronation on 4 December 1977 (almost on the anniversary of Austerlitz). Houphouet-Boigny had quite rightly said to him: "Have yourself crowned emperor if you insist, but do it in the African style." Instead of which, he aped the crowning of Napoleon, with an old hearse from Pont-Saint-Marie (Aube) checked over and repaired, soldiers dressed like Napoleon's guard, in ermine and gold as if it rained from the skies, Norman horses which must have nearly died of the heat, and a reception such as is no longer seen--champagne, food, china and flowers flown from Paris. The hefty bill came to 100 million francs. Very hefty for a country suddenly provided with an emperor and a carriage, but lacking railroads and paved highways, a country whose two million citizens have one of the lowest income levels in the world.

The Central African crowds were delighted, it is true. Also, a little embarrassed. And the African chiefs of state were still more so. Not one, finally, deigned to attend. Not one. They believed that the new emperor was truly making too much of himself. What then would the whites think of this comic opera? Wouldn't it give rise to racist irony, hasty and offensive generalizations? They remained dignified, and they were right. But this does not mean that they were ready to abandon the little king out of hand. They were too fearful for the balance on the continent. And then, they still remained somewhat indulgent toward him. They understood him better than the Europeans.

How in fact could one dream of copying Napoleon with that kind of schoolboy care? Or have the prime minister, Ange Patasse, announce that in the future any individual approaching the emperor should "bow at six paces, inclining the head slightly forward"? Or order that to every royal question asked the interlocutor must respond: "Yes, your imperial majesty." Indeed, how could one go that far?

Let us go back to 22 February 1921, the day when Jean Bedel Bokassa was born in Bobangui, 80 kilometers from Bangui, where he was later to establish the imperial court. One need not have studied psychology in Nanterre to understand that he was thus taking revenge of a sort on fate. And what a fate!

Obviously, there was no question of any central African nation in 1921. We have a first-quality report on what happened there then--that of Andre Gide, who visited the region in 1925 and then published the heartrending "Voyage to the Congo." This was the era in which the Sangha-Ubangi Forestry Company (CFSO) had a monopoly on rubber exploitation. Its agents forced the blacks to harvest the rubber for them for almost nothing, imprisoning those who were reluctant. If administrators dared to protest, they were transferred. Gide denounced "the ruin of a country for the profit of a few."

And Bokassa? He felt these ills in his flesh. On 13 November 1927, his father, Mindogon Mgboundoulou, was sentenced to death and executed in public in front of the Mbaiki prefecture. His crime? Having freed men thrown in prison for refusal to "perform" (in other words harvest rubber, build roads, in other words forced labor, services). His wife, young Bokassa's mother, died of a broken heart. He was to be raised by his grandfather, who put him in a missionary school. Rare privilege!

In the future Central African Empire, the situation was not to improve very quickly. In 1946, when the Fourth Republic abolished forced labor in black Africa, the Bangui Chamber of Commerce opposed the measure. Abbe Barthelemy Boganda, who was to be the first black leader of the country, acquired his popularity in those years by his denunciation of exploitation, racism and violence. Floggings are the product of long tradition there. The members of the imperial guard of Bokassa I did not invent the practice, but simply followed in the footsteps of their forefathers. And if his coronation was a laughable caricature of the Napoleonic event, this was not entirely accidental.

What a long path led to that point! It involved the army, one place where the blacks are not beaten. It was his family. He never got over his love of it. Look at him, with his seven marshal's stars, like Leclerc, and the uniform of Ney, duke of Elchingen and prince of Moscow. He found himself in the army in 1940, in time to live the epic of free France, in support of which French Equatorial Africa rallied under the urging of a great black governor, Felix Eboue. This was the source of his love of de Gaulle. "I regard him as my father," he said. And he further called Adm Philippe de Gaulle "my cousin." In May of 1968 he summoned the French ambassador, Jean Herly, who found him at the head of a parachute unit dressed for action. "We will drop them over Paris to help General de Gaulle," the general-president told him. "The airplane engines are running. We are leaving." The ambassador had difficulty dissuading him from the plan.

Bokassa's love for Charles de Gaulle was only partly shared: "Will you please stop calling me 'papa,'" the general, who called him "the old soldier," snapped at him one day in February 1969. But in the office of Bokassa I, two photographs were to remain on the wall. The first shows him as an infantryman, at attention, while General de Gaulle reviewed the troops. In the second, taken in 1969, he is with the same de Gaulle, but the wheel has turned. They are both chiefs of state. Equal. Well, so to speak . . .

France then was free. Then the war in Indochina, to which the army took black Africans and Arabs. Some learned nationalism there. Not him. He rose in rank, received decorations, was happy. Independence? He was not thinking of that. When it came, three more years passed before he returned to his country, in 1963, with the rank of captain. Captain is nothing. Indeed he was to appoint himself subsequently brigadier general, major general, full general, finally marshal. But he didn't begin at zero.

He was clever. The proof was that when someone else wanted to overthrow the president of the Central African Republic, David Dacko, on 31 December 1965, he used the opportunity to seize power for himself. Don't laugh at Jean Bedel Bokassa. To remain so long in power subsequently, in the agitated Africa of the 1960s and '70s, one must not only strike blows at one's discontented subjects, kill them if need be, but also be capable of considerable political trickery. He was capable of it, as Amin Dada was.

This skill was eclipsed by his eccentricity, his whims, his collections of musical instruments and cameras (and even films), his passion for shoes (he had at home hundreds of pairs at one time), his infatuations. Journalist Pierre Pean, who has written an excellent book about him ("Bokassa I," Alain Moreau Publishing House), describes for example how in March 1966 Bokassa was much impressed by a visit to the Agence France press office in Bangui: the sentences which emerged automatically from the Telex machines left him flabbergasted, Pierre Pean wrote.

"In the middle of the following April, Bokassa summoned the AFP correspondent. 'I am chief of state, and so I should be the first to be informed. I want a Telex machine like yours in my bedroom.' 'A Telex makes a lot of noise, you wouldn't be able to sleep,' the journalist answered. 'Too bad. I am ready to make this sacrifice for my people.' On 27 April, at 1800 hours, Bokassa, wild with joy, heard the first clattering and saw the first dispatches: for 15 days, he hardly left his bedroom."

So much for his fads. And now for political skill. The location of the country it is true works in his favor: in the very heart of the black continent, it has extensive common boundaries with Zaïre, Sudan, Chad, Cameroon and Congo. Two of these countries at least are not exactly models of political stability. And farther to the east, from Egypt to Rhodesia by way of Ethiopia, a political battle of the first water in which more or less all of the major powers in the world have an interest is being waged. The Central African Empire may thus represent a focus of stability in this region, a center favorable to Western interests. That is what Paris has been counting on for 15 years. And if the man for stability must be Bokassa, Bokassa is all right.

Moreover, there is not much choice: in these equatorial countries distant at that time from everything (and only linked with the world by air service after the war), the colonial era created a smaller elite than on the west coast. In addition, Bokassa hates the Soviets. However, they are interested

in him--evidence that he occupies a key strategic position. They are building a huge embassy in Bangui and are installing hundreds of advisers there. Bokassa detests the Soviets, but this does not prevent him from using them to frighten the West. It was he who decided to establish diplomatic relations with them in 1970, a matter of making France understand that it must pay a somewhat higher price if it wanted him to stay faithful. It paid. Good shot.

What was his game when on the death of Ho Chi Minh, in 1969, he summoned the full diplomatic corps to honor the memory, with full pomp and seriousness, of this former adversary? The South Vietnamese ambassador, in any case, rebelled at this step and telegraphed his government, which also protested it, fearing that this pronouncement foretold a plan to recognize North Vietnam. There were then in Saigon very clear records: one of them indicated that Bokassa, from the time he had served as regimental sergeant major in the colonial forces in Vietnam, had engaged in an illegitimate affair with a beautiful native girl, the result of which was the birth of a certain "Martine." The first Afro-Asian Martine who could be found in Saigon was collected and pushed into the arms of the president of the Central African Republic. Who welcomed her with joy. But some time later, a second Martine, apparently the real one, presented herself. Complication. He got out of the affair by forgiving everyone and adopting both. He is like that, Bokassa--the imperial gesture. Also, one child more or less . . . He has 30 or 35, the exact number has never been certain.

The Martine affair is an illustration in a sense of the Bokassa manner--he lets himself fall into the trap, laughs at himself, and then, with a pirouette, extracts himself, and the great of this world forgive him. They are even more forgiving since his throne sits on uranium and diamonds. The uranium reserves were estimated in the early 1960s at 15,000 tons, and in the cooperation agreements, France has reserved for itself the right of exploitation, which has posed and still poses problems.

In the course of his first official visit to France in 1966, Bokassa had his pockets full of diamonds. Literally. He wanted to offer some to Mme de Gaulle. He was made to understand that this would create problems. And so he distributed them that very evening, during a dinner with businessmen. Men in politics, both French and from other countries, have also been offered velvet-lined boxes containing precious stones in the course of their visits to Bangui. Not all have refused. Bokassa knows how to make friends.

Relations with France, despite the uranium and the diamonds, will sometimes be difficult. For if he called de Gaulle "papa" and Giscard d'Estaing later "my dear relative," he tried to blackmail them. By sidelong glances toward the East, as we have seen, or toward Qadhafi's Libya. To get closer to the latter (and his oil treasure), he went so far as to convert to Islam in October of 1976, taking the name of Salah Eddine Ahmed, but he abjured the faith shortly afterwards. Either he threatens to leave the free zone (in 1966, he had already had new banknotes printed in Germany--bearing his

likeness, of course), or again, quite simply, he had the windows of the embassy of France in Bangui broken and the tricolor flag burned by remote-controlled demonstrators. This happened in 1971, and it was again a matter of money. The state coffers were empty, as always, and in order to fill them again, the general-president wanted to mint currency while retaining the free zone guarantee. Demonstrators thus invaded the embassy and harassed a number of officials, shouting "Our money!" Bokassa did not get his money, but France paid.

It has always paid. With the ups and the downs of friendship. Bokassa was enchanted by the inauguration of Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in May of 1974. He knew that the new French president was an enthusiast about safaris, hunting elephants and young buffalo in Africa. Moreover, the president had already visited Central Africa. As president, he was to return in 1976. This time he killed three elephants, making a gift of two elephant's tusks on the spot and taking four back to Paris.

Thus Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is personally interested in the country. And his cousin, Jacques Giscard d'Estaing, financial director of the Atomic Energy Commission, represents French interests in uranium exploitation. Bokassa thus evidenced overwhelming friendship for Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, and commentators noted that during the first official visit the French president paid to Bangui in March of 1975, the president for life gave him in a single day 11 times 4 kisses, i.e. 44 in all. In exchange, the French president had the honor of inaugurating, on the day of his departure, one of the numerous monuments to the glory of Bokassa built in Bangui: a tremendous cross of Lorraine with its motto "Dignity, labor, unity," with his statue on top. The cost was three million francs.

France pays, but sometimes it shows considerable reluctance. It was in 1975 precisely that Bokassa complained of famine. The budget deficit reached four billion CFA francs (eight billion old francs). He asked for special financial aid. A French mission of financing sectors was sent to check on the financial administration. It returned flabbergasted: it had been unable to find any treasury accounts whatsoever, even the simplest school-boy's notebook for the entry of income and budget expenditures.

Four years later, despite French public aid (more than 100 million francs these recent years), the situation has done nothing but deteriorate. Since 1970, the budget deficit has sextupled. The five-year plan for 1976-1980 is 89 percent financed by foreign aid. Alas, this aid, allocated for investment, serves above all to pay the overdue wages and salaries of government employees and the military. Not to speak of the sums which mysteriously disappear, while Bokassa's fortune never ceases to increase (see subhead "A Considerable Fortune" below).

The French regime continues to close its eyes. However, it won't work any more. Even the diamond production is dropping steadily. This is the result of laxity and plunder. The five-year plans call for a marvelous steady

progression in coffee and cotton production, but the opposite is what regularly occurs. The market in Bangui has a shortage of such food products as cassava and bananas. In a year, the price of sugar has tripled, and that of meat has quadrupled. With the exception of the forestry sector, the majority of the enterprises are ready to file for bankruptcy.

And there is something more serious still. There is the blood, torture and death. On 31 July 1972, Bokassa decreed "harsh punishment" for thieves. Matching the deed to the word immediately, the general-president presided a few hours later at a brutal session in which 46 persons convicted of theft were beaten in the Bangui prison. "One soldier for each man . . . Everyone will participate. You must beat as hard as you can, even to the point of death," the general-president shouted. They used their bludgeons to the point of death.

There was also the murder of a number of officers.

There was also, in July of 1977, the blow dealt with his scepter and the kicks administered by the emperor himself to journalist Michael Goldsmith of the Associated Press, whom he accused of espionage.

More blood last January, this time because the protesting school children and students demonstrated against the obligatory wearing of the uniform. The demonstration deteriorated into a rebellion, the rebellion into plunder, and the troops (two Zairian battalions summoned in support, so feeble was his confidence in his own army) opened fire. The blood blackened and dried in the sun.

And then, finally, there were the deaths on 18 April. Will he get away with that? Will he be absolved yet once again? He returned from Kigali on Tuesday evening as quietly as possible, arriving at his palace in an ordinary vehicle. The capital was calm. Sunday, Mother's Day was to be celebrated as if all were well. But he knows well that the chasm is deepening.

What will he do? Turn toward Libya? He has been able to see in the case of Chad that when Qadhafi intervenes in a country, he does not let go. Or will France give him another breathing spell? He still has some trumps (uranium) and hostages: the some 3,500 Frenchmen who live in the country. But something snapped in Kigali, as is evidenced by the suspension of military aid (purely symbolic, for this kind of aid was practically nil) and above all, the snub by Giscard d'Estaing. "I didn't expect this," former Ambassador Sylvestre Bangui told LE POINT. "For the time being, France can do no more." The Elysee Palace will take its time, surrounding itself with African advisers and guarantees, seeking a way of ending relations with the empire of delirium without causing trouble and rebellion. Unless the troubles accelerate.

A Considerable Fortune

Since Emperor Bokassa has since the beginning of the 1960s deliberately merged the assets of the state with his own, his fortune is considerable. He is known to have:

Three properties in Sologne. First of all "The Concession" (on the road from Loreux to Salbris), the emperor's favorite. Just recently still he has visited it almost once a month, with his plane landing at the military airport in Bourges. A second property is a large mansion in Villemorant near Neung-sur-Beuvron. And finally, a chateau in Neuvy. In all, more than a thousand hectares, not counting several businesses in neighboring localities.

A property on the Cote d'Azur.

A building in Berne (which he rented to his Swiss ambassador).

Commercial buildings in Bangui.

The "imperial palace" in Bobangui, served by an airport allowing the emperor to land in his jet a few meters away from the dining room.

Two commercial companies in Bangui, one specializing in tourism and the other in marketing.

A hotel in the capital.

Stocks, unknown to a greater or lesser extent, in the majority of the companies operating in the country, and in particular the diamond companies. It appears to be from diamonds that Bokassa derives the larger part of his income.

Several thousand stocks in safari companies.

5157

CSO: 4400

NORTHERNERS, MOSLEMS PREDOMINATE IN NEW GOVERNMENT

Paris LE MONDE in French 4 May 79 p 6

[Article by J. P. L.]

[Text] The installation in Njamena of a "transitional national unitarian government" and the appointment of a high official, a hitherto "unknown" to anyone, Mr Mohamed Lol Choua, to the double position of prime minister and head of state (LE MONDE 3 May) is causing considerable comment.

In the first place, the new Chadian governing lineup seems to have been drawn up with the thought uppermost in mind of achieving a subtle mix between Northerners and Southerners, and between Christians and Moslems. Of the 20 ministers and secretaries of state who make up Mr Choua's cabinet, 10 are Northerners, hence Moslems, and the other half consists of 7 Christians and 3 Moslems from southern Chad.

Thus, Northerners and Moslems predominate in the government, reflecting in fact the relative strengths of forces in the field. It is undoubtedly because he could not prevent this predominance that Lieutenant Colonel Kamougue, former chief of General Malloum's gendarmerie and the Southerners' "strong man," has chosen to remain outside the ministerial lineup, at least for the time being.

Other officers of the Chadian Armed Forces [FAT] have taken a different viewpoint. General Djogo, member of the former High Military Council [CSM], minister of the economy, then General Malloum's minister of public health before being appointed commander-in-chief of the FAT in February, is a Catholic from the region of Sarh, although his maternal relatives are for the most part Moslems. Many of his relatives were killed during the March religious confrontations. He will be deputy prime minister. Captain Dering, another Southerner and a Catholic, who remained to the very end loyal to the former chief of state, has been given the portfolio of foreign affairs.

The two military moderates appear to favor a compromise arrangement with the Northerners. In appointing them to important positions within the national unitary government, Mr Goukouni Oueddei, chief of the FROLINAT,

and Hissein Habre, commander of the Northern Armed Forces [FAN], expect them to contribute to the appeasement of spirits in the southern provinces. Will they simply be the hostages of a coalition clearly controlled by the two Northern leaders? Will they succeed in persuading the officials who have fled to return to the capital? Will they manage to dissuade the people of the South from succumbing to the appeals of the separatists, vocalists for a "Republic of Logone," who, by choosing secession, would deprive the Njamena government of cadres it urgently needs and bring to a halt the process of national reconciliation? The answer is entirely up to the leaders of the Southern Front who have remained outside the coalition, and to Lieutenant Colonel Kamougue, who has been away from Djamena for the past 2 weeks.

Bypassing Libya

In the second place, Mr Goukouni and Mr Habre, one as nationalist and anti-Libyan as the other, have both sought to bypass Colonel Qadhdhafi. With the intent of moving toward a purely Chadian solution, they have removed Mr Acyl Ahmat from power--though he attended the second Kano meeting--deeming him to be a "Libyan agent provocateur." Tripoli has clearly understood the message and has lost no time in characterizing the government as "illegal," and in denouncing "a maneuver designed to restore a power monopoly to a certain class of persons."

Colonel Qadhdhafi, who in the past has by turns supported and armed most of the Chadian rebels, obviously cannot accept, without reacting against the removal from power of his latest protege, Mr Ahmat, without even a minimum substitute position. Only a third Kano meeting, bringing together again the nine political persuasions represented at the second Kano meeting, could enable Tripoli to again wield its influence. Hence, the appeal addressed to the countries bordering on Chad and invited by Mr Qadhdhafi--Niger, Sudan, Cameroon, Nigeria--to hasten the holding of such a meeting.

To conclude, Mr Goukouni and Mr Habre have managed well with the powerful Nigeria. The two new ministers of state do not have the means to fight on two fronts. In their view, their principal enemy is to the north. True, they do not very much appreciate the conduct of the Nigerian contingent, which is too inclined to "live off the inhabitants." Similarly, they are likely to look with suspicion on the Lagos government's eagerness to act as arbiters in Chad. Despite these considerations, however, they have indulged in a courtesy toward Lagos, in favoring for appointment to head of state a newcomer to the ranks of leadership from the MPLT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Chad], an organization largely financed and supported by Nigeria. Faced with the ambitions of their neighbors, Mr Goukouni and Mr Habre cannot afford to lose time in consolidating the authority of a fragile government in which they are the two key men.

KAMOUQUE VIEWED AS SEEKING LIBYAN SUPPORT

Paris LE MONDE in French 10 May 79 p 7

[Text] (AFP)--Lt Col Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue, former chief of the Chadian gendarmerie, and seen more and more by the Chadian capital as the ranking leader of the "Southernist" supporters of a secession of "useful Chad," was in Libya from the end of last week and was still there Tuesday 8 May, according to reliable sources in Njamena. He left Moundou, headquarters of the Logone prefecture and the South's principal city, after which a Libyan plane came to pick him up at Maroua in the north of Cameroon.

The former chief of the gendarmerie was preceded in Tripoli last week by his brother, Mr Guidingar Kamougue, president of the Lake Chad Development Company, who has organized a militia in the South, and by his former deputy, Captain Galiem.

It is recalled in Njamena that a Libyan Mystere-20 landed in Moundou on two occasions, 14 and 21 April, and was seen in Sarh, another southern city, some days later. The Chadian government, in justifying its decision to relieve Lieutenant Colonel Kamougue of his functions (LE MONDE 8 May), emphasized that it intends to put a stop to "the opportunistic maneuvers and evil plotting" of the officer and to "preserve the unity of the Chadian Armed Forces."

In Tripoli, according the Libyan News Agency, three other Chadian leaders reaffirmed on Monday their determination to continue the struggle against the "illegal, dictatorial and fascist" government of Mr Goukouni Oueddei and Mr Hissein Habre. They are Mr Abba Siddick, secretary general of the "original" FROLINAT, Mr Mohamed Abba, representing the Popular Liberation Forces, and Ahmat Acyl, leader of the "Vulcan" faction of the FROLINAT.

A Chadian delegation headed by the new government's vice-president General Djogo, arrived in Paris on Wednesday, where it will deliver a message to Mr Giscard d'Estaing.

9399

CSO: 4400

FRENCH-CONGOLESE FINANCING AGREEMENTS

Brazzaville LA SEMAINE AFRICAINE in French 3-9 May 79 p 10

[Text] The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Pierre Nze, member of the Politburo of the central committee of the Congolese Labor Party, and the French ambassador to the Congo, Andre Arnaud, signed on 30 April 1979 in Brazzaville five financing agreements:

Agreement no. 52-78 for the modernization of the equipment of the workshops and laboratories of the Technical Lycee of the 1st of May in Brazzaville; agreement no. 53-78 for radiology equipment for the Brazzaville General Hospital, first installment.

This French aid fits into the agreement framework previously defined in the "agreement program--health" signed between France and the Congo in 1971.

In the framework of operations launched in 1973 and 1975, the essential objective of this project is the modernization and equipping of hospital units, to which French technical aid contributes its cooperation.

It is further question of:

agreement no. 215-79 relating to small agricultural mechanization in the region of the Pool;

agreement no. 288-79 whose objective is the bringing about of the restructuring of agricultural production and the prolongation during 2 additional years of the SIETA (Service of Industrial Exploitation of Tobacco in Africa) technical aid;

agreement no. 239-79 still relative to French financial aid--second installment--for the bringing about of the pilot eucalyptus afforestation project in the Pointe-Noire region.

These five agreements are valued at 530 million CFA francs. (Congolese Information Agency).

9330

CSO: 4400

REGIONAL, DISTRICT, COMMUNAL ORGANIZATION CHANGED

Brazzaville LA SEMAINE AFRICAINE in French 10-16 May 79 p 8

[Text] On 27 April 1979, the Head of State signed an ordinance modifying those ordinances of 6 June 1977 inscribing the organization and functioning of regions, districts and communes.

Section I: Regions and Communes

Article 1.- Until the peoples powers are established, regions and communes are administered by political commissaries, chosen from among members of the central committee of the Congolese Labor Party.

Article 2.- The political commissaries exercise functions formerly vested in the presidents of the special regional and communal delegations as these functions are defined by articles 3 and 4 of the above-mentioned ordinances nos 20 and 21-77 of 6 June 1977.

Article 3.- The political commissaries are in charge of the preparation of elections to the Peoples National Assembly, to regional, district, and communal peoples councils, in charge of political mobilization and a better placing into cells of the large popular masses.

Article 4.- The political commissaries are named by decree of the president of the central committee of the Congolese Labor Party, presidents of the republic, head of state, president of the council of ministers, upon advice pronounced by the politburo.

Article 5.- In carrying out their functions, the political commissaries are assisted by a secretary in charge of party activities and by a secretary in charge of administration.

Section II: Districts and Administrative Control Posts (ACP)

Article 6.- The special district delegations envisaged by Ordinance no. 20-77 of 6 June 1977 are abrogated.

Until the peoples powers are established, districts are administered by the three (3) permanent members of the district party committee, including:

--the president

--the permanent secretary

--the secretary in charge of administration and organization.

All three are assisted by an administrative counsellor.

Article 7.- The president of the district party committee exercises functions formerly vested in the presidents of special district delegations as defined by article 6 of Ordinance No. 20-77 of 6 June 1977.

Article 8.- Until the peoples regional and district councils are established, the administration of the Administrative Control Posts (ACP) remains as stipulated by article 7 of Ordinance no. 20-77 of 6 June 1977.

Article 9.- This ordinance which abrogates all contrary former arrangements will be applied according to the urgency procedure published in the Official Journal of the Peoples Republic of the Congo and executed as a law of the State.

9340

CSO: 4400

ETHIOPIA

ELF-PLF COMMUNIQUE DENOUNCES ATTACKS BY RC FORCES

London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 15 Jun 79 p 13

[Text] The central committee of the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) (Osman Saleh Sabbe) has issued a communique which condemned the recent attack by the forces of the Revolutionary Council (RC) against ELF camps. The attack took place on the morning of 8 May 1979 and resulted in the killing and wounding of scores of people on both sides and the consumption of tons of ammunition and heavy artillery shells. The communique declared that this conspiratorial, liquidationist path being followed by the RC leadership is nothing new. It began to follow this path in 1972 by igniting a civil war which lasted for three years and the purpose of which was to militarily liquidate the People's Liberation Forces (PLF). When the general Ethiopian attack took place in the fall of 1978 and while the PLF were doing their duty by counteracting, they were surprised when the leadership of the RC massed its forces not to confront the enemy but to carry out a comprehensive attack on the camps of the PLF forces on 28 October 1978. The result of these notorious wars was, as usual, the shedding of the blood of thousands of martyrs and wounded on both sides and the wasting of material and military potentials. The preoccupation of the Eritreans with one another gave the enemy the opportunity to catch his breath.

The communique appealed to the military and mass bases of the RC, as it appealed to the supporters of the revolution, to stop their material and military support to the leadership of the RC in order to protect the revolution from the evils of that dominating leadership.

CSO: 4402

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

SOMALI INFILTRATORS ENTERING JIJIGA--Elected members of farmers and urban dwellers associations, subdistrict administrators, members of the office for public mass organizations and members of various public and governmental organizations of Jijiga have passed a nine-point resolution following a 3-day educational seminar. The seminar, which was held in Jijiga, was addressed by Comrade Muhammad Ahmed, chairman of the farmers association of the Hararge administrative region. In the resolutions they passed, the participants in the seminar asked government departments and organizations concerned to educate, mobilize and organize the farmers in a systematic way in order to enable them to effectively take part in the economic and social reconstruction of the country. Noting that the reactionary ruling clique of Somalia is still infiltrating people into the rural areas and robbing the poor farmers of their cattle and property and forcing them to engage in antirevolutionary activities, the participants in the seminar demanded that armed farmers in the rural areas collaborate with the members of the revolutionary units. The participants also demanded coordinated measures in all districts in the Jijiga area to wipe out completely the infiltrators operating in the area and to eliminate their activities. They also demanded that all those detained on suspicion of counterrevolutionary activities be reeducated and pardoned and that those who have committed serious crimes be taken to revolutionary courts, with their cases investigated and decisions rendered. [Text] [Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0500 G.T 23 Jun 79 LP/EA]

BATTLE CASUALTY REPORT--Kuwait--The Eritrean Liberation Front said today that its fighters killed 15 Ethiopians and wounded 10 others in a fierce battle 3 days ago 90 km from the port of Assab in the province of Eritrea. In a statement issued by the front's office here it added that two of the Eritrean Liberation Army soldiers were killed and two others wounded during the battle which took place following the Liberation Army's seizure of two Ethiopian boats one of which was loaded with food. The boats were blown up. The statement added that Ethiopian Air Force planes launched

air raids the following day against civilian localities resulting in the death of a number of people and the destruction of civilian (word indistinct). The front called on the UN to intervene immediately to stop the human massacres to which the Eritrean people are subjected at the hands of the new rulers of Ethiopia. The front said that the responsibility of the UN, which adopted the resolution calling for the federation of Ethiopia and Eritrea, has not yet ended. The statement called on the International Red Cross and Arab and world humanitarian societies to do their duty toward our people who are living in tragic conditions as a result of the war in Eritrea. [Text] Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD]

CSO: 4402

FUEL SHORTAGE DENIED DESPITE GAS LINES

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 1 Jul 79 p 1

[Text] The Government yesterday assured the public that there is no overall shortage of petroleum products in Ghana but that the supply to petrol filling stations has been reduced by 20 percent to reflect the country's crude oil supply situation.

A statement issued by the Ministry of Information in response to newspaper publications on the petrol situation last Wednesday said the country's main source of supply is Nigeria which supplies 80 percent of the country's crude oil requirements.

Efforts, the statement said, are being made to procure crude oil from other sources to make up for the short-fall immediately.

It said the Tema Refinery had, however, had to cut back the production rate in order to meet the scheduled crude oil arrivals from Nigeria.

"The reduced rate of supply to petrol filling stations is also to ensure that reserve stocks are built against emergencies. This conservation measure has been in force since April 11 of this year," it said.

With specific reference to the situation that had developed at the petrol filling stations since last Monday, the statement explained that there was indeed a hold-up at the intake rack at the Tema Refinery which disrupted the hitherto smooth delivery to the general public and this had caused the queues to build up at petrol filling stations.

There is, therefore, no cause for alarm as regular supply of products to the public has resumed at a slightly reduced rate to accommodate the temporary crude oil supply situation.

The Ministry further appealed to the motoring public to cooperate by refraining from the use of jerry cans.

Managers of filling stations are also requested to serve vehicles only, it added.

PRICE CONTROLS IMPOSITION CHEERED, SEVERITY URGED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 7 Jun 79 p 2

[Editorial: "And Now, Price Control"]

[Text] To the objective mind, one creditable achievement of Nkrumah Government which goes unchallenged was the government's ability to stamp its authority on the internal trade by effectively controlling prices.

Of course, those who were not wise enough to respect the laws of the land at that time were duly punished.

Since then, the price control law has been invoked mostly only when the poor rural trader, and not the big time city economic criminal, is caught.

At the height of the loss of public morality, personnel of the price enforcement agencies considered it a time-wasting, and even risky, exercise to touch the untouchables.

And yet the pregnant woman who made an illegal profit of three pesewas was sent to jail whilst the rich trader in Accra, caught red-handed hoarding and making huge profits in a day, went scot free because of his or her donations at public and private functions.

The situation reached such a state of hopelessness that trading and cheating became indivisible partners. No wonder that the price of a miserable cup of iced water shot up from one pesewa to 10 pesewas and above, with the popular roasted plantain and groundnuts parting ways with the poor man's pocket.

Cheers

The cheers from the toiling majority that greeted the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council's warning last Tuesday to profiteers ought therefore to have been genuine ones.

The announcement, it would be recalled, warned that essential goods must be sold strictly within the control prices. Failure to do that, the announcer said, would invite serious reprisals.

Although similar warnings in the past on price control meant nothing, we hope that this time it will mean a lot.

The nature of the initial steps being taken by the AFRC gives assurance to the common people, especially the ordinary workers, that their problems would be seriously attacked.

Those in power are aware that the ordinary man's problem is the inability to obtain basic commodities for the family without shedding tears or going to knock at the door of the money-lender.

In this view, it is necessary that the common people should participate fully in the anti-profiteering exercise by cooperating with the authorities and exposing the offenders.

If the ordinary people would not do this on their own, the Revolutionary Council must devise a way of making the people act with resolve.

Twenty-four hours from this morning, traders and manufacturers have a big challenge to demonstrate their spirit of self-respect by reverting to control prices so that they can live honestly for once.

No argument can justify profiteering and hoarding--their guiding spirit is avarice. After the 24 hours deadline, the masses of the land want to see the Revolutionary Council do some serious sense-knocking into the heads of all concerned.

CSO: 4420

AFRC WARNED AGAINST OPPORTUNISTS HARMING REVOLUTION

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 6 Jun 79 p 2

[Editorial: "Chance for Discipline"]

[Text] From all indications, the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council is in control of affairs in the country. It is therefore necessary that all resistance should cease in order to avoid undue bloodshed.

One cardinal principle which must guide all actions is that we are all brother Ghanaians first, and other things second.

And then there is a strong need to inject discipline into the society.

One word of caution to the Council is that it should beware of promptings by elements that could well be regarded as professional advisers. They are opportunists who are ever ready to offer their unsolicited services to every government.

It is no secret that it is such elements who, after worming their way to the corridors of power, turn genuine revolutionaries into reactionaries overnight through their ill-advice.

Such advisers virtually poison the minds of members of governments and, in many cases, succeed in diverting them from the revolutionary path.

The decision by the Revolutionary Council to stamp out all acts of lawlessness is commendable. For already, incidents of looting and other criminal acts, especially in Accra, have not pleased law-abiding citizens. Lawlessness cannot be in the name of revolution.

CSO: 4420

CIVIL SERVANTS' FINANCIAL PLIGHT DISCUSSED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 30 May 79 p. 6

[Article by Kodzo Nyadzí]

[Text]

ONE question a few undergraduates often ask is how the low income earners make the ends meet in Ghana, when confronted with prices of goods in our markets. This question was asked again and again in some quarters when it was realized that at least six cedis (C6.00) was needed to feed a secondary school student a day in our boarding schools.

Among the frustrated groups of Ghanaian who are faced with the problem of how to stretch their monthly incomes (salaries) to go the full length of thirty days is the new graduate on National Service.

The serviceman is made to feel like a third class citizen — very little thought is given to his problems. When other workers are given a percentage of their salaries/wages as allowance to help them beat down the high cost of living, servicemen are left on their own.

The monthly allowance of a serviceman stands at C235.00 a month. To be able to make the ends meet the servicemen have to depend on the already overtaxed incomes of their parents—parents who should have looked up to their children for help.

For those who not have parents who can afford to give this help, it is simply too bad.

The monthly expenditure of a serviceman in the Civil Service looks something like this:

- Breakfast: Pap and doughnut C1.60. This comes to C48.00 a month.
- Lunch: plantain and groundnuts C2.00 a day or C72.00 a month.
- Supper: kenkey and fish C3.00 a day or C96.00 a month.
- Accommodation C25.00-C40.00 a month.
- Transportation — Tro-tro (to and from work) C20.00 a month.

The total comes to C276 a month. There is nothing left for clothing, laundry and soap. Don't mention entertainment or occasional travelling expenses.

It can be seen from the above that to be able to eat scantily, have a roof over his head and to travel to and from work, the serviceman or any other worker (without family) needs not less than C276.00 a month, if he is to depend on some other mysterious sources for his clothing, soap, occasional travelling and entertainment.

No one needs to argue that the serviceman has to sacrifice a little towards the country's high expenditure on education but at what cost? Do we have to make the young graduates "reget" their time "wasted" at school? Women with no education earn in a day the serviceman's monthly allowance.

Do we have to push them out (against their wishes) to other countries where they can reasonably make their living. But the major question remains—how do the greater majority of Ghanaian workers keep their bodies and souls together on what they earn?

If workers of countries nearby (some poorer) can live in some comfort why not the Ghanaian worker. The missing link has to be found.

BRIEFS

AFRC 'HOUSE-CLEANING' APPLAUDED--Mr Carl Reindorf, a leading member of the Popular Front Party (PFP) has remarked that the current "house-cleaning" exercise of the Army by the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council is in the supreme interest of the next civilian administration. In a press statement issued in Accra yesterday, he said "since whoever assumes the reins of government on July 1 will depend on the cooperation of the Army in the national reconstruction, the Army should be morally upright and rightly oriented to assist the Government of the day. This, in my candid view, serves as the justification for the action taken by the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council. It is in the overall national interest, both long term and immediate, as the Army has honestly admitted that it has ruined this country," he declared. He hoped both the Chairman and members of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council will resist any pressure from any political quarter to manipulate them. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 7 Jun 79 p 16]

CSO: 4420

GUINEA BISSAU

BRIEFS

ASSEMBLY APPROVES NEW LAWS--Bissau, 26--The National People's Assembly of Guinea--Bissau, which met the last 17 days in Bissau, ended its sessions yesterday, passing three new laws. One of the laws concerns crimes against the national economy, such as diversion of funds and sabotage and determines the corresponding punishments. The second law is intended to guarantee people's security and tranquility, especially against cattle rustling. The third, passed in the form of general principles, regulates methods of granting urban and rural property, providing for the transfer of such properties by inheritance. The Assembly also created two committees, one to study the introduction of the Arabic language in official education and the other to draw up a plan for revising the constitution, which, as was reported, is already considered out of date. In his closing speech, President Luis Cabral emphasized the "high level" of the general discussions held during the assembly, as well as "the sense of responsibility and degree of knowledge of the national situation" shown by the deputies. Luis Cabral said this demonstration is a "proof of the scope of national revolutionary democracy practiced in Guinea-Bissau." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 May 79 p 8] 8490

FAD FOOD ASSISTANCE--The FAD [African Development Fund] is going to finance in Guinea-Bissau a project for the development of hog and poultry raising, valued at 135 million pesos, we were informed by Avito da Silva, secretary general of the State Commissariat of Rural Development on his arrival from Abidjan, where he signed with the FAO board of directors an official document which confirms this assistance. This loan will be repaid in 50 years, effective starting in 1989 and will have an interest rate of 0.75 percent. As Avito da Silva also told us, "this project is fairly important to us, because it is going to end the severe shortage of pork and eggs in Guinea-Bissau." [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 29 May 79 p 5] 8490

ADDITIONAL CENSUS RESULTS--The population of the Bissau area, including the Biombo, Prabís and Safim sections, is 57,724 inhabitants, of which 27,584 are men and 30,140 are women. This figure is broken down as follows: Biombo, 36,255 inhabitants, distributed among 5,987 families in the census, with 17,263 men and 18,992 women; Prabís, 10,715 inhabitants, 1,832 families, 5,204 men and 5,511 women. Finally, Safim has 10,514 inhabitants, 5,117 men and 5,637 women, in 1,349 families. These figures added to those for the city of Bissau which, as we indicated in a previous edition, has 109,486 persons (52,933 men, 56,553 women and 19,117 families) give a total population of 167,210 persons for the former island of Bissau, which before the creation of the Autonomous Bissau Sector, was an administrative region [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 12 May 79 p 27 8490

DELEGATION TO GDR--A delegation of the UNTG [National Union of Guinea Bissau Workers] made up of Salvador Luis Fernandes and Felix Gama, respectively members of the National Secretariat and chief of the UNTG's Department of Patriotic Competition, left on Friday for the GDR on the invitation of the FDGB [Free German Trade Union Federation]. On his departure, Salvador Fernandes said that the purpose of this trip is to "cement the bonds which unite the UNTG and the FDGB, with it being necessary to concentrate on the activities connected with the first congress of our trade union federation." This visit will be a basis for improving relations between the two trade union organizations. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 24 May 79 p 27 8490

KLING TO OPPOSE DEFENSE MINISTER DURING ELECTIONS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 12 Jun 79 pp 1, 16

[Text] Former Principal Immigration Officer Jonathan Njenga will oppose Defence Minister James Gichuru during the forthcoming elections.

Mr Njenga told a Press conference that although Mr Gichuru was his personal friend, it was high time Limuru had a young leader to cope with the present speed of development.

Mr Njenga, who was Commissioner for Community Development for 15 years, and Principal Immigration Officer for five, claimed Limuru was lagging behind in development.

"And I do not think there is a better man than myself to improve the area," he said.

Mr Njenga said Kiambu District had very rich and very poor people. He said that there was no reason why some parts of Limuru, only 20 miles from Nairobi, could not have proper water supply.

He said that when people talked of the problem of parking boys, they did not realise that they were talking about Limuru, Kiambaa and Kikuyu.

He claimed that 85 percent of these boys came from those areas.

Mr Njenga said that although Mr Gichuru was a great man, and had done a lot, "everything comes to an end we need somebody young to cope with the pace of the Nyayo Government."

Mr Njenga studied rural dynamics and development at the University of Lagos, Nigeria and the University of Springfield, the U.S.

"With my long service in the Government," he said, "I know how to deal with both politicians and the general public."

FORMER KPU LEADERS' CHANCES OF TAKING PART IN ELECTIONS 'SLIM'

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 10 Jun 79 p 6

[Article by Joe Kadhi]

[Text]

SINCE the day it was formed on March 13, 1966, and the day it was banned on October 30, 1969, the Kenya People's Union has been one of Kenya's most controversial political organisations and even today the former leaders of that party have never been able to escape controversy whenever they show any interest in making a comeback into politics.

Today the KPU is a dead party but somehow the former leaders are still suspected of being disloyal and every attempt they make to rejoin the ruling party, Kanu, seems to end in frustration and new instructions of what they are supposed to do to be accepted back into the party fold.

Apart from the KPU issue the country is so united under the Nyayo spirit, even the former KPU leaders are said to be doing everything possible to identify themselves with the Nyayo unity but somehow they seem to find even doing this is not as simple as they thought.

The latest time when a Kanu official made an explanation about steps which ex-KPU leaders ought to take before they are accepted back was last week when Mr. Robert Matano, the Kanu Secretary-General, told the SUNDAY NATION that ex-KPU leaders have to be cleared by Kanu before they take part in the forthcoming general elections.

Though it is clear that several

ex-KPU leaders including the former Vice-President, Mr. Oginga Odinga, are interested in contesting parliamentary seats in the forthcoming general elections, Mr. Matano said they still have to be cleared.

There is absolutely nothing wrong with any political party, including Kanu, laying down rules for accepting people as its members, but to be fair, for those who want to join the party the rules should be made as clear and simple as possible.

This is particularly important when the party concerned happens to be the only *de facto* one in the country. Without any laid down procedures it means some citizens of Kenya will be barred from taking part in politics though it is not a crime to engage in political activities.

Explaining what the ex-KPU leaders ought to do before they are accepted back into Kanu, Mr. Matano said last week that they should go right back to their respective areas and involve themselves in Harambee and development projects there.

"They must prove that they have truly changed at heart and that they are following Nyayo. That, as anyone can guess, is not a very easy thing to do. How are the officials in the Kanu headquarters supposed to know that the ex-KPU leaders have changed at heart?"

If it is by taking part in Harambee projects, then many of the ex-KPU leaders can never have a hope in hell of going to Parliament because many of them have never been involved in any Harambee projects.

The big question is, Can any ex-KPU leader organise his own

Harambee meeting or all they supposed to take part in all Harambee meetings like the incumbent MPs? I cannot for example remember a recent Harambee meeting attended by any of the ex-KPU leaders who are now said to be vying for parliamentary seats, and the reason for this may very well be that the last time when Mr. Odinga appeared at a Harambee meeting in Nairobi, he was picked up by the police.

Mr. Maturo said there was no need for the ex-KPU leaders going to him to get clearance. Some of them have been coming to me or to some officials at the party headquarters demanding to get clearance. They should take note that that is not the right way of getting clearance. It will be the report from their home areas which will clear them. Otherwise there is no short-cut about it.

What are the chances of any ex-KPU leader getting a good report from their home areas saying that they are doing a good Harambee job for the people and that they are truly following Nyayo? There

apparently are questions which the ex-KPU leaders ought to answer. It appears to me that the Kana leadership "in the home areas" has to accept the former KPU leaders before Kana headquarters does so. The chances of Kana leaders in the

home areas of the former KPU leaders accepting them back into Kana are rare since there is traditional political rivalry between the groups.

This therefore means that the chances of ex-KPU leaders getting any clearance to take part in the forthcoming general elections are very slim indeed. The only danger I see is the destruction of unity among the people. I feel everything should be done to preserve the unity of all the people of Kenya without any exception and anyone working for the disunity of the people should be stopped.

The President himself has time and again stressed that he was not going to tolerate anyone out to destroy the unity of Kenya. He gave this warning in October last year during the Kana national elections when the ex-KPU leaders were barred from taking part.

Maybe the ex-KPU leaders should have started showing openly at that time that they are truly working for the unity of Kenya. They should have probably attended Harambee meetings all over the country and like other Kenyans they should have made generous donations at the Harambee meetings.

In the spirit of Nyayo all Kenyans are now united under the leadership of President Moi. Why don't we all forget the past and strengthen our unity? Why?

KENYA MAY GET LESS EEC AID AFTER NEW LOME AGREEMENT SIGNED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 12 Jun 79 p 4

[Text] Kenya may have to pay the price of being successful and get less aid from the European Economic Community after the new Lome Agreement is signed.

Kenya has obtained Sh 700 million in aid from the EEC, under the Lome Agreement.

If a new agreement is signed, Kenya may get less than this amount because the poorest of the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries would get more, said Mr Jean Paul Jesse, EEC delegate to Kenya.

Kenya, he said, might get more aid from the European Investment Bank after these current negotiations were finalised:

After the recent African tour by Mr Claude Cheysson, EEC's Commissioner for Development--a tour which included Kenya--there were reasonable chances of reconvening the talks between the ACP and the end of this month.

The EEC was offering a 42 percent increase over the current Lome level of aid. The ACP countries, however, wanted twice the Lome figure.

A compromise by the EEC countries, offering a few more, may be worked out. Then the ACP may be asked to divide the total aid figure or the EEC may be asked to give it out.

Some African countries relied for their annual development budget on a 60 percent EEC aid.

Others, like Kenya which enjoyed a good Gross National Produce and had developed their economies well compared with others, may get a little less.

'THERE WILL BE LITTLE SYMPATHY' FOR MOSS' DISMISSAL

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 9 Jan 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] The news of Mr Daniel Moss being relieved of his duties as an Assistant Minister for Tourism and Wildlife only one day after his claim that some top Government officials had leaked certain secrets in this year's Budget speech did not come as a surprise. What has surprised many people to the point is the manner in which some people supposed to be part and parcel of the Government have seemed to get away with all sorts of accusations against it. Many observers interpret the firing of Mr Moss as a calculated example to the rest of civil servants and Ministers as well as Assistant Ministers.

Among other things, the quick dismissal of Mr Moss was also seen as a sign of new and more strict discipline within the Government machinery, a measure which is probably also going to be extended in the ruling party, Kariakwu. The new no-nonsense attitude of the Government was also evinced by the openness of the method by which Mr Moss was sacked. No one was left guessing as to why he was relieved of his Assistant Ministerial duties. The Government clearly said that Mr Moss had lost his job because of the "careless and untrue statement" he had made to the Press about the budget.

The Government is a political institution and political games are common in any Government. Be that as it may, it is going to be extremely difficult for anyone to claim that Mr Moss' sacking was political. One of the major reasons for lack of confusion in the Moss affair is that the Government took the trouble to explain to the people why it had decided to rid itself of Mr Moss.

Naturally the Government must have taken very seriously the allegations made by Mr Moss before his dismissal. Mr Moss alleged that some top men in the Government had leaked out secrets of the budget. He even suggested that get-rich-quick businessmen had been tipped off and were hoarding essential goods anticipating price increases. Claiming that the actions by

big shots were worse than smuggling, Mr Moss, however, stopped short of naming anyone. It was, therefore, difficult not to conclude that he was using the budget time as a political platform to win popularity, General Elections being so near.

Mr Moss' attack on imaginary get-rich-quick big shots left many people puzzled about how the Government machinery was functioning. Were police incapable of handling the hearing which Mr Moss was talking about? Had he informed police in the first place? Couldn't Mr Moss as an Assistant Minister of the Government reach the Vice-President, who is also Minister for Finance and inform him of the leakage?

Whether there were leakage or not, however, the method used by Mr Moss to inform his Government about it was obviously most unbecoming; there will, therefore, be little sympathy for the fate which has befallen him. If Mr Moss' press conference was a mere political gimmick, as many suspect, then he has certainly paid heavily for it; but if the Nyayo Administration is going to get rid of all rumourmongers from its system then maybe there are many more to follow Mr Moss. Many Ministers, Assistant Ministers and civil servants have to prove to be loyal to the Government by deed rather than mere word.

But if there is any need for discipline in the Government then there is probably even a greater need for it in the party. For in the party there is an abundance of mud-slinging and indiscipline; and the chances are that the situation is likely to be worse before it is better, given that all aspirants for Parliament are members of the party. If Mr Moi were to exercise his powers in the party in the same manner as he did in the Government with regard to the Moss affair many people would lose their Kambu membership and even their Parliamentary seats.

When, therefore, the President calls for fair and peaceful elections, candidates should bear in mind that he has power to sack anyone from the party; and the Moss affair should only remind them that he can exercise that power if he so wishes. The mess in which Mr Moss has put himself should not however, silence politicians, when they see evil deeds being committed they must speak out--but do so through the machinery laid by their Government and inform the right authority: It would be wrong for anyone to assume that Mr Moss was sacked to silence vocal politicians. After all, he never substantiated any of the allegations he made against the "big shots."

COTU COAST AREA SECRETARY DISMISSED, REPLACED

Nairobi DAILY NATION In English 12 Jun 79 p 1

[Text]

THE Central Organisation of Trade Union's Coast area secretary, Mr. Mbwana Warrakah, has been sacked.

Mr. Warrakah, a close aide to Cotu secretary-general, Juma Boy, has announced his intention to contest the Kwana Central Parliamentary seat, held by Mr. Boy, during the forthcoming General Elections.

Mr. Warrakah, a tough-talking trade unionist, at the weekend received a telegram from Cotu's assistant secretary Justus Mulei, relieving him of his duties with immediate effect.

The telegram, which did not give any reason for the action, added that Mr. Job Kilung'o, Mombasa branch secretary of the Tailors and Textile Workers Union, had been appointed to act in Mr. Warrakah's place.

Mr. Warrakah is also Mombasa branch secretary of the Union of Commercial, Food and Allied Workers.

Mr. Mulei refused to confirm or deny the alleged telegram, saying the organisation did not run its affairs through the Press.

"It is up to the person who has been sacked to go to the Press, if he has been sacked," said Mr. Mulei.

Told the action was seen by

trade union circles as "unconstitutional" and that it appeared as if he had acted on instruction from Mr. Boy. Mr. Mulei said sackings were decided on by the executive governing council.

Trade union sources said that according to the Cotu constitution, the headquarters had no powers to sack Mr. Warrakah or any other area secretary.

"Only area governing councils have powers to hire and fire area secretaries. An area secretary is entirely answerable to the area governing council," said Mr. Boniface Munyan, secretary of the Kenya Local Government Workers Union.

"We are surprised that no reasons have been given by Mr. Mulei for the unconstitutional action."

"We have asked the area branch chairman, Mr. Philip Mwaniki, to convene an emergency meeting on June 17 and invite Mr. Mulei to come and tell us the reason behind this unconstitutional move," Mr. Munyan said.

He said he was speaking on behalf of the majority of branch members adding, "It looks as if Mr. Mulei has been instructed on political grounds to take the action."

MOMBASA OPERATIONS HIT BY IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 9 Jun 79 p 11

[Text]

THE recent Government restrictions on imports greatly contributed to decline in general operations at the Mombasa port

Last December, the Government clamped down on imports of luxury goods so as to conserve foreign exchange

The move was also intended to protect local industries against unnecessary competition by imported goods

But the restrictions had a side-effect on the Mombasa port operations Kenya Ports Authority statistics within the last five months show that the total tonnage handled by the port has been on the decline

For example, the total tonnage handled by Mombasa in May last year was more than 200,000 But the tonnage for May this year was only 177,000

The lowest period was February this year when Mombasa handled some 122,438 tons and the highest figure for this year was April with 184,000 tons

Compared with April this year, May suffered a drop of 6,788 tons The throughput for May totalled 77,213 deadweight tons out of which 81,225 tons were of imports and 95,988 tons

exports, says KPA's public relations officer Samson Ondego

But shipping experts blamed the decline to other factors as well They said the Government restrictions on imports could be the principal factor, but the worldwide inflation was also responsible

It is not Mombasa port alone which has suffered from the bites of inflation Other ports, which were once very busy had their share of inflation, one expert noted

However, despite the fact that the imports have gone down, operation on berth 18 has been on the increase Berth 18, which is still under construction, was built to handle containerised goods and it is considered the greatest contributor to the port operation

A senior official of the Ports Authority said Mombasa was taking advantage of the present situation to make a lot of improvement on the port

The general improvement has been taken to cope with future demands by port users in Kenya and the neighbouring countries

But the single biggest project at the port has been the containerisation terminal which is considered to be the biggest in Eastern Africa

The terminal which is partly in operation will have a fleet of multi-purpose forklifts

WHEAT FLOUR SHORTAGE CAUSES BREAD SHORTAGE IN NAIROBI

NAIROBI DAILY NATION In English 10 MAY 79 p. 16

[TENT]

THE bread shortage in Nairobi predicted last week is coming true.

And housewives were yesterday angry that soon they would be missing not only bread but also important family items such as chapatis.

The bakers have stressed that a shortage of wheat flour is what is paralysing their industry. As long ago as last Monday there was hardly any bread in most Nairobi shops.

Most shops have since last week been receiving less loaves than normal. And many, which normally received 80 to 100 loaves a day, said yesterday that they had been receiving only between five and 20 this week.

Many shops which sell bread confirmed that there had been days when they did not receive any at all.

Bakers now say that if the situation continues they will consider baking only twice or three times a week.

They said they were losing considerably by opening bakery ovens daily only to bake few loaves.

But if they were to start opening only a few days in a week, this would mean reducing staff.

The bakers interviewed yesterday said they were receiving only a quarter of their demand for proper baking.

Major baking shops in the city centre and those at Westlands, Hurlingham and Adam's Arcade, had sold all the bread they had by about 10 a.m. yesterday.

The bakers believe that by Thursday next week the situation would be even worse; they said they had no reason to believe it would improve.

The management of the Wheat Board of Kenya, however, stated last week that, although there was generally not much wheat in the country, "what we have is enough to go round and serve the bakers well."

But Unga Limited management, charged with the responsibility of milling wheat flour, stated clearly last week that the board was not supplying enough wheat for it to produce the required amount of wheat flour for the bakers.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR EXPANSION OF MOMBASA PORT ANNOUNCED

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 10 Jun 79 p 3

[Text]

OVER Sh. 700 million is to be spent in the next five years to expand, modernise and buy new facilities for Mombasa Port, said Mr. Jonathan Muturi, Kenya ports Deputy Managing Director, yesterday.

Addressing senior officers from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on a tour of the port Mr. Muturi said that the port has assumed a greater role in its international status and must therefore be expanded and improved to handle more ships

Demanding

He said that the Kenya Ports Authority has put into operation Sh. 14 million multi-purpose gantry crane and four large size fork-lifts.

He pointed out that these were still under-utilised, hence the need for the expansion and construction of more berths so that more ships

could be served at one given time.

He cited the programme of containerisation already adopted by several shippers and businessmen demanding that Kenya also revert to containers especially for such commodities like tea and pineapple.

Mr. Muturi said that for the port to succeed in the containerisation programme, depots upcountry, particularly in Nairobi, should be renovated to handle containers from Nairobi itself, Thika and Western Kenya.

He said that Mombasa still remains the second most biggest port on the East Coast of Africa.

Feasibility studies for a second port for Kenya have been done and a site set aside at Lamu for the purpose and as soon as the need will be felt by the government, the port will be created immediately, he said.

Currently the Kenya Ports Authority controls Mombasa Port and other smaller ports along the coast including Shimon, Mtwapa, Kilifi, and Lamu, he added.

KANU OFFICIAL DISSESSES ODINGA'S CONDUCT PROBLEMS

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 10 Jan 79 p. 21

[Article by John Esili]

[TUN.] KANU has not yet "cleared" the former leader of the defunct Opposition KPU party Mr. Oginga Odinga, to run in the forthcoming General Elections.

According to Kanu's Secretary-General Mr. Robert Matano yesterday "If Mr. Odinga and his bunch want clearance from the ruling party let him and his people go to their original home district and start co-operating with the local people from there."

No joke

"Those people have to go back to their home districts and get clearance from there. As I said last week (in an interview with SUNDAY NATION) it is the recommendations from there to the party's headquarters that will have to clear them," Mr. Matano said.

"If they don't do that of course," Mr. Matano insisted, "then it will get the mark of their own. It is no joke. Let them realize that it is possible to get employment back in a constituency but to produce recommendations from the dis-

sent employer.

"If the local people are satisfied that the ex-KPU officials are following Nyayo, then only will they be allowed to run in the forthcoming General Elections. Let them (ex-KPU officials) not go. They can utter anything they like. But the truth remains that most of them have not been cleared."

Mr. Matano was reacting to the announcement by Mr. Odinga in Nairobi last week that he was running for the Bundo constituency and that he and other ex-KPU officials did not require clearance as Mr. Odinga had already been cleared by the late President Kenyatta.

Mr. Odinga had said President Kenyatta had already cleared him and by implication, neither he nor any other former KPU official who is wishing to contest Parliamentary elections need clearance according to Kanu's constitution. Let Mr. Matano read the party's constitution. He will notice that neither is nor ex-KPU officials need clearance.

He said it was on that night that he had last been announced as being going to run for the party's Bundo constituency.

Asked Mr. Matano why Mr. Odinga and his bunch were not being cleared by the party's headquarters, he said:

"I cannot see the need for it."

thing. All I know officially is that he (Mr. Odinga) had once obtained a fake party life membership from Nyeri branch. The truth is that no life membership can be issued by a particular branch, more so when the member does not come from the same branch.

"Mr. Odinga's official branch is supposed to be Bundo and how come he could have been issued with life membership from the Nyeri branch? We are not hiding anything. Let him come out in the open and prove that he is a life member of the ruling party."

Fake

"As far as Kanu Headquarters are concerned," said Mr. Matano, "Mr. Odinga is not as yet a life member. Soon after we learnt of his fake life membership, I said to him to pay an extra Sh 1,000 during the life of the late President so that we could have his case sorted out but Odinga refused to pay."

"Be sure Mr. Odinga refuses to pay the Sh 1,000 needed for life membership, that was that and therefore as far as we are concerned, he is not as yet a life member," Mr. Matano told SUNDAY NATION.

Mr. Odinga said earlier that he had already sorted out the matter by "paying" Sh 1,000 to Mr. Matano and I am only waiting for the official receipt."

FUNDS COLLECTED FOR PROPOSED MOI ARMED FORCES SCHOOL

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 10 Jun 79 p 10

[Text] AN all-time record-breaking Harambee fund-raising meeting was conducted by President Daniel arap Moi in Nairobi yesterday at which Sh. 7,624,109/70 was raised toward the proposed Moi School for Armed Forces.

The President announced an immediate take-over of the project by the Government and directed the Ministry of Education to ensure that Standards I to V will open in the first term of 1980.

Construction work of the project, estimated to cost Sh. 30 million, has already started at the Kenya Air Force base at Eastleigh, Nairobi. The school will be on a 145-acre plot.

In order to reflect the respect it deserved, President Moi asked the Ministry of Education to supply it with quality teachers so that it will have a good foundation.

Angels

It will be a boarding school and is planned to start from Standard I to Form VI with a nursery wing having a capacity of 100 children. It is designed to accommodate 1,400 pupils from Standard I to Form VI.

President Moi paid tribute to the Armed Forces in the country, for maintaining a very high standard, unique on the continent. He asked them to maintain the same standard of discipline.

The President reminded

wananchi that when there is no peace in the country people feel insecure. In order that the Armed Forces personnel will be stable when discharging their duties, he said wananchi should also ensure that their children and families had all the necessary facilities.

He asked Kenyans in all ranks of life to respect each other. The President said if wananchi followed his Nyayo "we shall achieve our goals". President Moi asked wananchi to ensure that the future generations will enjoy living in this country.

Capacity

"As you know I love children you should also love them," the President told the cheerful crowd. He said children are like angels, innocent, and it should be the duty of every mwananchi to protect them.

Earlier, the Chief of the General Staff, Lt-Gen. J. K. Mulinge assured the President that all the members of the Armed Forces were at his service 24 hours a day. These members, he said, were grateful to the President for being aware of their problems.

Welcoming the President to Eastleigh Air Force Base, Defence Minister, Mr. James Gichuru, said education was a very important factor in the development of a child.

Other speakers were the Mayor of Nairobi, Councillor Andrew Ngumba, Foreign Affairs Minister, Dr. Munira Waiyaki, who is also the MP for the area, and Education Minister Dr. Tarpia Toweit.

President Moi contributed Sh. 236,750 from himself and friends, the Vice-President, Mr. Mwai Kibaki, donated Sh. 10,000. Mayor Ngumba gave Sh. 116,360 from himself and friends. He also gave Sh. 800,000 from the City Council. Dr. Waiyaki gave Sh. 212,000 from himself and friends and the Attorney-General, Mr. Charles Njonjo, gave Sh. 10,000.

The other donations came from people from all walks of life including massive donations from the provinces directed through the Provincial Commissioners.

The Armed Forces personnel gave a record contribution of Sh. 2,187,228/40. The Ministry of Education gave Sh. 1 million. Other Ministers, Assistant Ministers and MPs handed in their contributions.

Provincial donations were topped by Nyanza, with more than Sh. 500,000 followed by Central.

Further breakdowns of Provincial donations are as follows:

The PC Nairobi, Mr. P.K. Boini gave Sh. 385,035. The PC Coast, Mr. Eliud Mahihu, brought Sh. 224,000. PC Central, Mr. S. Nyachae, gave Sh. 292,942/45. PC Eastern, Mr. Koinange, gave Sh. 182,890. PC North Eastern, Mr. Ngugi, brought Sh. 62,000 and the new PC for Western Province, Mr. T. Mwakisha, gave Sh. 60,459/35.

The MP for Mombasa Central, Mr. Shariff Nassir, gave Sh. 20,000. Kenya Commercial Bank gave Sh. 100,000, the Patel Community gave Sh. 208,508 and the Ismaili Community gave Sh. 150,000.

BRIEFS

UAE BUILDS SECONDARY SCHOOL--The United Arab Emirates has set up a charitable trust fund and agreed to build a Sh 40 million technical secondary school in Mombasa. A delegation from Abu Dhabi, headed by Dr Ezzeeddin Ibrahim, cultural adviser to the President of the UAE, is currently visiting Kenya. The delegation called on President Moi at State House, Nairobi, on Tuesday and discussed cooperation between the two countries particularly on education. During the discussion it was announced that a Sh 40 million trust fund, donated by the Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi, H. H. Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, would be set up. The delegation signed the trust fund deed in Mombasa on Wednesday thus creating legally the Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Educational and Charitable Trust. The delegation also called on Coast PC Elial Mahiar and discussed steps to be taken towards the school. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 9 Jun 79 p 14]

(001) 1520

GOVERNMENT TO STRENGTHEN SECURITY 'AT ANY COST'

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 15 Jun 79 pp 1, 8

[Text] trouble makers who feel that they can make the nation insecure by existing problems have been given stern warning that the government is leaving no stone unturned to strengthen the security of the nation at any cost.

The warning came from President Tolbert yesterday when he qualified the new Justice Minister, Joseph Jefferson Francis Chesson, and five other security officials.

He said trouble makers "must understand that we are going to do everything that we can to secure this nation for the benefit of not only this generation, but the generation to come."

But the President warned that this does not mean that security forces must do things that are unlawful in securing the nation.

Others commissioned at the Executive Mansion Parloours yesterday were: T. ———, adviser to the President on security affairs; Spencer O. Idris, director of the National Security Agency; Piusman Saen, deputy director for Administration; Ahmadu V. Sirleaf, deputy director for Operations; and Charles DeShield, deputy director of the Force for the Eradication of Corruption.

Referring to the dismissal of Oliver Bright as Justice Minister, President Tolbert said it became a great task for him to look for someone who could serve the nation with credit — someone who could give that type of credit needed at this time at the Justice Ministry to protect the lives, liberty and properties of citizens and foreigners within our borders; someone who in keeping with the demand of the day would take duty most seriously in seeing to it that the laws are enforced, order is maintained, justice is meted to all.

Thus he declared that the only person who could measure up to that requirement at this time is none other than Joseph Jefferson Francis Chesson, commonly known as "Perry Mason" in the legal circle.

Dr. Tolbert spoke highly of his new Justice Minister and described him as a well seasoned, matured, competent and experienced lawyer who will enforce the law without infringing upon the rights of individuals.

Noting that the rights of individuals must be respected, President Tolbert pointed out that his government cannot afford to have a society where individuals would live if as they are living in a jungle society.

Our laws, he said, must be enforced and respected; our society must remain wholesome and no one would be permitted to act as they pleased within a society where laws and order should reign supreme, the President declared. He then charged the Justice Minister and five other security officials to go out and do their duties, fearing nothing but to do wrong.

Speaking for himself and others, Justice Minister Chesson pledged to see to it that the laws of this country are seriously respected by everyone adding that "we shall see to it that the rights of our citizens and aliens within our borders are not trampled upon."

But Chesson warned that "I do not want this to be taken as a license for anybody; and we want it to be understood that we are going to enforce the laws of this country and we are asking for the cooperation of every government official and every citizen and resident."

However, he told the President that "in the execution of our duties should we find ourselves hampered or embarrassed we shall not hesitate to inform you and ask that we be relieved of our duties, because I am not a half way man but a whole way man," Chesson made it clear amidst thunderous cheers from the gathering.

Suddenly he attacked the recent LIBERIAN AGE news report about his appointment in which he claimed that the paper described him as being "ruthless." But he vowed that whether they called him ruthless or not he will enforce the laws of this country to the fullest.

END 4420

U.S. PUSH TO LIFT RHODESIAN SANCTIONS RAPPED

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 15 Jan 79 p. 2

[Editorial]

[Text] When in 1976 President Tubman was invited to speak to the United States Congress during the nation's Centennial Celebration, he called upon them in his speech to "choose political priorities" that would "...present a challenge to the conscience and ethical values of America in her third century."

President Tubman then asked in it a number of questions: "Should we support minority rule and suppression of minorities? Negative rule and inalienable equal rights? A conciliatory spirit and peaceful change?"

"Should these priorities be such that dominated nations would strengthen freedom's adversaries and provide the oppressors of Africa?"

"Let the United States Congress decide," the President declared.

When the United States Congress persistently votes to lift sanctions against Rhodesia following a bogus election which gives token majority rule under a constitution that reserves power to the white minority, we are to conclude that Congress has decided to "strengthen freedom's adversaries and provide the oppressors of Africa?"

Does lifting sanctions and giving recognition to Zimbabwe-Rhodesia bring "minority and minority rule in southern Africa? How would this be accomplished with the war of liberation still raging? Would such an action trigger an escalation of the killing and most likely lead to a widening of the conflict?"

If the United States Congress waits to make itself felt in the liberation struggle in southern Africa, it must not permit the massive strength of United States' investments and military power with South Africa influence the decision. Nor must it allow the perpetuation of a white-minority

olation blind them to the harsh realities of a powerful minority clamping the yoke of economic suppression around the necks of those who now seem to be enjoying political power.

Of course, the United States Congress should know that lifting sanctions will not defeat the struggle for liberation in southern Africa; recognition of the Mchirwa puppet government will not invalidate the yearnings of the majority for political independence and legitimate majority rule. It will only strengthen the resolve to intensify the struggle.

Thus, let the American Congress know that where it rejects the choice of "uplifting priorities" that would bring dignity and serenity to Southern Africa, Africa as a whole will not relent in its struggle to free the continent from the oppressors and their surrogates in Congress.

CSO: 4420

JUDGE NOTES COURT'S INABILITY TO COLLECT GOVERNMENT TAXES

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 15 Jun 79 p 4

[Text] Judge Isaac Karnley of the Tax and Revenue Court at the Temple of Justice has expressed concern over tax delinquents who are still owing Government huge amounts of money and are showing no sign of settling their obligations.

In an exclusive interview with the "Age" last Wednesday, Judge Karnley said that the most of the delinquents are largely among those we consider "Big Shots" in the country.

He went further by naming some of the "big shots" and even went further by naming top Presidential Aides at the Executive Mansion. He said that these people are in positions that make it very difficult and uncomfortable to get in contact with them, and if and when they are contacted and told to come to court, they never show up, adding "what can you do when the man is serving the President?"

Judge Karnley said that he has written the Mansion several times but unfortunately has never received any reply. "They won't come, they won't pay, and if you put their names in the newspaper, all you are doing is creating enemies", he said.

Another problem in collecting taxes, the Judge said, is that when Finance in attaching a man's property, it does not give the court adequate address of the person or the location of the property that will make it easier for the court's Sheriff to find the delinquent. For example, he said, an ATTORNEY will come that will only say (Richard Malekeba, Monrovia, Liberia). "How in the world do you go to Monrovia, Liberia to find the delinquent and if you write the address, you are never going to receive any answer", he added.

For another valid example, there is a man who owes about \$50,000 in taxes, but "the only address we know is that the man lives at the Waterside".

All these and many other factors are contributing largely to the inability of the court not being able to collect government's taxes, he said.

He however expressed sadness over the fact that only the "poor people" are rigidly dealt with when it comes to the question of paying taxes while the others hide behind their "cloak of natural immunity".

CS0: 4420

BRIEFS

ATTITUDE TOWARD RHODESIA--The British Parliamentary under secretary of state for foreign affairs, Mr Richard Luce, was expected to leave Monrovia yesterday following talks in Monrovia with President Tolbert on the Rhodesian situation. The more conservative government of Britain would like us to recognize the Muzorewa government in Rhodesia, according to information given by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher just before the announcement of her election several weeks ago. But the government has said a position will not be taken on the issue until after the commonwealth conference in Lusaka, Zambia, later this year. And it has just been reported that the Organization of African Unity will not invite the new prime minister of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, to attend the 15th summit of the OAU next month in Monrovia. According to Deputy Secretary General Dr Peter Onoh, the OAU, he says, has only recognized the Patriotic Front of Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe as the sole legitimate representatives of the people of Zimbabwe, and not the new government set up by Bishop Abel Muzorewa. [Text] [Monrovia RADIO ELWA in English 0700 GMT 25 Jun 79 AB]

CSO: 4420

MOZAMBIQUE

IMPORTS WILL RELIEVE FUEL SHORTAGE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Jun 79 pp 1, 4

[Text] A ship is expected to arrive soon in Maputo with the first cargo of imported gasoline and jet A.1 (aviation fuel) purchased by the state enterprise PETROMOC [Mozambican Petroleum Company] to meet the supply shortage in these fuels in Mozambique's central and northern provinces. These imports, which will be delivered in several shipments, are due to the insufficient domestic production of those petroleum derivatives at Mozambique's refinery.

PETROMOC, a state petrochemical company founded on 1 May 1977, based on three nationalized enterprises (SONAP [expansion unknown], maritime SONAP and SONAREP [expansion unknown]) imports crude petroleum which it processes in its refinery, obtaining regular and high test gasoline, gasoil, illuminating oil, propane gas (industrial) and butane gas (domestic), fuel jet A.1 (jet plane fuel) and asphalts.

After domestic demand for these products is met, we have surpluses in the two gasolines and the "fuel," which we export to a number of countries. Meanwhile, we are short of gasoil and jet A.1 which we have to import to supplement domestic production and insure the market supply.

Problems in Purchasing on the International Market

Nevertheless, in recent months, the great difficulties in purchasing these fuels abroad, together with the failure of suppliers to meet delivery dates, created supply problems in various provinces in central and northern Mozambique.

After explaining that out of a total of 25 international companies contacted about the last imports, only two responded, PETROMOC'S director revealed:

"On the other hand, to get an idea how extremely expensive gasoil and jet A.1 are, we can report that, at the beginning of last December alone, their price increased more than 250 percent, which involves Mozambique sacrificing large amounts of foreign exchange to insure their supply."

It is pointed out that PETROMOC exceeded the planned 1978 production goal for its refinery branch of 570,000 metric tons of crude petroleum, by more than 53,000 tons. In the same year Mozambique consumed 50 million liters of gasoline, 245 million liters of gasoil and 42 million liters of petroleum.

8490
CS0: 4401

IMPORTANCE OF PLANNING IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION STRESSED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 May 79 p 1

[Text] "We have to be able to surmount the mistakes we have made because of our inadequate planning. Students should apply themselves, should take and active part in discussions, asking questions which come to mind during their work," Minister Julio Carrilho said, at one point in his address, during the opening of the Industrial Production Planning Course which began yesterday at the College of Economy in Maputo.

Participating in this course, which is to last a month, are about 50 groups from the central agencies, national departments and some state companies connected with the Ministry of Industry and Energy.

Referring to the importance of this training period, Minister Carrilho pointed out that this course will enable us to profit from the lessons learned in the past 2 years and to get ready to plan for the 1979-1980 2-year production. Minister Julio Carrilho alerted his audience to the fact that our experience has taught us that we shall encounter many difficulties if we do not take into account the complications arising from other causes, a fact which should be kept well in mind in the planning operation.

"Some problems that we have are due to the fact that we established our plans on empirical foundations," he later said, and added that the national departments, the companies, have not always been fully convinced of the importance of realistic planning.

On the same subject, Minister Carrilho explained that planning should be based on our actual needs. "It should be based on our experience and on the principles of socialistic planning," he added.

Urging the students to active participation in this course, Julio Carrilho said that the students should apply themselves, participate actively in the discussions and raise specific questions which come to mind during their work in order to clarify them.

8870

CSO: 4401

STEADY INCREASE IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION REPORTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 May 79 pp 1, 4

[Excerpt] Industrial output this year will be able to record an increase of about 23 percent, according to Ministry of Industry and Energy Planning Department estimates. On the other hand, from 1977 to 1978, output in this sector had an increase of 20 percent, while the increase in productivity was estimated as about 15 percent.

As a member of that department pointed out, these advances were recorded without making any significant outlay in equipment and also without any considerable increase in the number of workers in that sector.

On this basis, this progressive development of output and productivity is warranted in view of the workers' constantly increasing political awareness, the result of the work of political adjustment and enlightenment which the party succeeded in achieving through its cells, high-pressure promoter groups and production councils.

The reorganization of the sector in new molds is also one of the factors which made this development possible. Touching on this matter, Minister Carrilho stressed the point that the state has gone to the trouble of gathering small factories together into a composite whole, which then began to concentrate on specific fields of activity, on the one hand, while, on the other hand, the state is breaking down and fitting into these complexes the capitalist enterprises which were exploiting various economic fields of action and which have been or are being sabotaged or abandoned.

He also emphasized that this new organization of the industrial sector makes possible a wider apportioning of human and material resources, thereby facilitating the planning and control of each area's output.

Among the reasons which Minister Carrilho pointed out as being the very basis of this process were the accumulation of experience through an increasingly more realistic planning, despite the evidence of some weaknesses, and also the support given by the cooperators who are working in our country.

The minister of industry and energy had already highlighted this matter the day before yesterday at the opening of the industrial output planning course, when he stated that "we have to be capable of surmounting the mistakes we have made because of our inadequate planning."

8870

CSQ: 4401

IMPLEMENTATION OF CITIES, DISTRICTS MEETING RESOLUTIONS STUDIED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 May 79 p 1

[Excerpt] Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Political Standing Committee of the FRELIMO Central Committee and minister of planning, late last evening, in Maputo, chaired the opening of the seminar in preparation for the study of the resolutions made at the First National Assembly on Cities and Communal Districts. At this meeting, which is to last 3 days, they are to organize 63 brigades which are to include members of the party and state structures, of the People's Democratic Organizations and deputies from the city assembly, who are to exert their influence on an equal number of districts by implementing the resolutions of this important meeting.

Participants in the seminar included members of the party and state leadership, delegates to the People's Assembly residing in Maputo, responsible persons and staff members from state central organizations, members of the Defense and Safety Forces, delegates from provincial assemblies and the city of Maputo, members of the Executive Council, and members of the People's Democratic Organizations and District Promoter Groups.

As the minister of state for the presidency, Oscar Montenegro, pointed out, by participating in the opening session of this preparatory seminar, this entire process, begun with the holding of the First National Meeting on Cities and Communal Districts, should have as its main objective to fully understand the problems of the people in our cities and to establish the proper mechanisms which will enable us to solve them.

After discussing the principles which should guide the process to giving a deeper and more perfect content to the experience of implementing the Democratic People's Power in our country, especially in the cities, the speaker discussed the work methods to pursue in this task, after having previously given a comprehensive explanation of each of the resolutions that will constitute the study thesis.

The resolutions to be studied were drawn up with deep concern for expressing them with the utmost clarity. But the time has now come to discuss in detail the problems here touched upon in order to find effective ways of putting them into practice in our cities, to make them socialist cities and the bulwark of our revolution.

8870

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

CAHORA BASSA DAM--The Cahora Bassa dam became fully operational yesterday. The National Directorate of Power said the opening of the Cahora Bassa southern section means that the dam's full supply potential is now available. The southern section, with a capacity of 2 million KW, will supply power to South Africa and Maputo this year and the dam is expected to produce 11 billion kWh. [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD/EA]

MACHINERY ACQUISITIONS--Between March 1978 and April 1979 our country acquired from the GDR [German Democratic Republic], the USSR [Union of Soviet Socialist Republics] and Japan about 500 pieces of heavy machinery for agriculture and civil construction. This equipment includes 106 graders, 180 dumpers, 82 small and large-sized steam shovels in addition to some 10 or more caterpillar tractors and other different material such as concrete mixers, electric buzzers and concrete sugar mills. The last shipment is about to be unloaded in the Maputo and Beira ports. All this machinery was ordered by the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Bureau of Waters, the National Bureau of Roads and civil construction companies. The importation of this machinery from the above-mentioned two socialist countries is in compliance with the cooperation agreements signed by our country with the GDR and the USSR. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 May 79 p 1] 8870

EQUIPMENT IMPORTS REVIEWED--The Mozambican government has spent 1.2 million contos in foreign exchange credits on the importation of civil construction and road equipment, said the head of the Intermecano, a state company importing farming and construction material, established toward the end of last year. This price, which excludes farming material, has doubled in comparison with 1973, the next-to-the-last year of colonial domination in the country, for it was at this juncture that several commercial enterprises, importers of vehicles, invested a total of 600,000 contos in foreign exchange credits. In 1974, at the time of the overthrow of colonialism in our country, construction equipment imports dropped to a ludicrous amount of 50,000 contos. After winning national independence and confronted with the country's growing needs, importation continued to rise progressively until in 1978 they went over a million. For the same reason, it is anticipated that this year the 1978 amount will be exceeded. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 May 79 p 1] 8870

FURTHER COOPERATION BETWEEN ARAB AND AFRICAN COUNTRIES URGED

Algiers AL-MUJAHID in Arabic 18 May 77 pp 1-2

[Interview with Niger's President Seyni Kountche by al-Sadiq Bou Ghatayah: "Niger's President Tells AL-MUJAHID Correspondent, 'Cooperation Between Algeria and Niger Is Not New; We Support the Right of the People of the Sahara To Determine Their Destiny; Developing Countries Have To Coordinate Their Efforts To Oppose the Ambitious Schemes of the Industrialized World'"]

[Text] President Seyni Kountche of the Republic of Niger paid a business and friendly visit to our country on 13 May 1977. He spent 74 hours in Algeria during which he conducted talks with Brother Chadli Bendjedid, the president of the republic and the secretary general of the party. The talks dealt with bilateral relations between Algeria and the Niger and the possibility of developing and expanding those relations so they can comprise different areas. In addition, the two leaders discussed international issues and the current situation in the African continent. I took advantage of this opportunity and interviewed him about several subjects that are of interest to the two states of Algeria and the Niger.

[Question] Mr President, your talks with Brother Chadli Bendjedid dealt with bilateral relations between the two countries. Can you talk to us about the range of this cooperation?

[Answer] Cooperative relations between Algeria and the Niger go back in history. They are not merely a product of the present stage. We can say that these relations are exemplified in many projects one of which, for example, is that of paving the way for African unity. There is the great effort for which Algeria is to take credit; this effort will enable the Niger to import and export the goods it needs via the Mediterranean basin. There is also cooperation in the telecommunications field; it is exemplified in the establishment of a network for that purpose. In addition, there is cooperation in the field of technicians' development, in the field of fuel and natural gas supply from Algeria and also numerous different trade exchanges, which we hope will increase at a faster rate. During our visit in Algeria we explored the possibility of giving the good bilateral relations between the peoples of the two countries a new shot in the arm that would further strengthen these relations. It has been decided that the Algeria-Niger Friendship Committee is to hold a meeting no later than the fall of this year.

[Question] The situation that the African peoples are experiencing in the southern part of the continent as a result of the racial discrimination that is practiced by the white minority against the native population calls upon the African leaders to take a position that would put an end to this disgraceful situation.

[Answer] We find the offensive situation that is being experienced by the peoples of the southern part of the African continent in both Zimbabwe and Namibia to be completely unacceptable. We strongly denounce the false, so-called elections that took place in the south of the continent. My country condemns the racial discrimination policy that is practiced by the white minority against the native African population. We also support the principle of majority rule. The position that we and African leaders must take vis-à-vis the conduct of the white minority in the southern part of the continent is this: we must support the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia in their just struggle. These people will undoubtedly achieve victory because their struggle is just and because of the efforts they have made and the efforts that the Organization of African Unity [OAU] has made. The results of all these efforts will be that the will of the majority of the people will prevail in their own countries.

[Question] Mr President, the African continent and the Arab homeland are experiencing a vicious imperialist attack whose purpose is to plunder the wealth of their populations and to try to keep those peoples backward. How do you, Mr President, view the opposition to this attack?

[Answer] Imperialism has in fact been making concentrated efforts for the purpose of dealing a blow to the unity of the Arab lands and breaking up the unity of the Arab homeland after it became convinced that the unity of these peoples signifies an end to imperialist interests and, accordingly, the end to the exploitation and backwardness of the African and Arab populations. The position that must be taken in this regard to oppose colonialist ambitious schemes in our continent and in the Arab homeland, whether such schemes affect the countries separately or collectively, is that everybody must adhere to positive neutrality. We must avoid becoming entangled in ideological disputes. In the Republic of Niger we respect the principle of non-subservience to any agency whatsoever and we respect the policy of equality. We practice and adhere to a principle of cooperating with all the regimes regardless of their tendencies. Therefore, we must not give anyone the opportunity to turn the African continent into a scene for disputes.

[Question] The range and the possibility of cooperation between the Arab homeland and the African continent are varied. Africa and the Arab homeland have an abundant supply of very important [natural] resources. Hence, efforts between the countries of the two regions must be closely connected and concentrated to strengthen the cooperation between them and to make the capabilities of the Arab and African communities work for the benefit of their peoples.

We are aware of Arab-African cooperation in organizations and agencies among which are the African Development Bank and the Islamic Bank. But this is not enough. Arab-African cooperation requires more effort so it can be furthered and strengthened and wide to comprise all fields. Arab and African countries must find other areas [of cooperation]. What we are emphasizing here is the necessity of establishing a front uniting the countries of the Arab and African peoples; such a front would serve the two communities and promote their views.

[Question] Mr President, the northwestern part of the African continent is experiencing an explosive situation as a result of the fact that Morocco and Mauritania are occupying the land of the people of the Sahara. Undoubtedly, Mr President, this situation affects the countries in the area. Can you define for us your country's position on this question which is one of liquidating colonialism?

[Answer] My country's position vis-à-vis the existing situation in the northwestern part of the African continent and specifically the western Sahara is that it is necessary to give the people of the Sahara the right to determine their own destiny themselves in accordance with the right of people to determine their destiny as stipulated in the charter of the OAU and the United Nations. A committee made up of the presidents of Mali and Nigeria as delegates to the OAU is making preparations for an emergency African Summit to consider the question of the Western Sahara and to find a solution to that problem by peaceful means. What is being called for now is cooperation from all concerned parties in the context of the OAU.

[Question] Mr President, in past years you have pursued a plan of action with the countries that are adjacent to the Sahara. These countries include Algeria, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Libya. Your purpose in pursuing this plan was to strengthen cooperation between these countries. What about these meetings?

[Answer] Yes we did discuss the necessity of resuming these deliberations during my talks with the Brother, President Chadli Bendjedid. I expressed my wish that this meeting take place in the Niger, and the presidents in question have agreed to this. This meeting will be like other previous meetings; it will be an incentive for our countries and our peoples to cooperate.

[Question] Mr President, there is an international meeting in Manila concerning trade between the developing countries and the industrialized countries. [Similar] attempts to deal with this question have taken place before, such as the dialogue between the north and the south and the Paris Council, but all these attempts failed. Can you, Mr President, give us your opinion on this subject?

[Answer] Matters in this subject are not simple. The problem which the developing countries are facing is that industrialized countries are ignoring the interests of the peoples of developing countries. Developing countries must, therefore, unite and coordinate their efforts within a united front. They must voice their demands so that those who had not heard them can hear what our demands are as developing countries who have an abundant supply of resources and whose potential is rising.

CSO: 4410

GOVERNMENT EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER SITUATION IN GHANA

Lagos International Service in English 2100 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The federal military government has expressed the concern, dissatisfaction and disgust of the people of Nigeria with the situation in Ghana. The government's reaction was passed on to the authorities in that country through the Nigerian high commissioner, (?these facts) were contained in a reply to a letter by the Christian Council of Nigeria to the head of state, Gen Olusegun Obasanjo. In the reply, the federal government said it was disheartening, (?especially) for the people of Ghana, that at this stage of the country's development (?destruction) and killings without investigation and (?with 10-minute) trials were being substituted for the intricate task of governing and constructive development. [Words indistinct] and that of all well-meaning and rational Nigerians, to go through this dark period of her history.

In a letter to the head of state, the Christian Council had requested him to appeal (?fervently) to the authorities in Ghana to halt what it called the [word indistinct] wanton and barbaric destruction of human life. It said it would never condone evil either on the part of rulers or the ruled. At the same time, the organization emphasized its conviction that adequate investigations and trials should precede judgements and punishment. The Christian Council said that from all available information, it seemed that these elements [words indistinct] it therefore requested General Obasanjo to do everything possible to (?see that) an immediate end was brought to the human and ungodly occurrences in Ghana. Bloodbaths, it concluded, could never solve any troubles.

CSO: 4420

'DAILY TIMES' PRAISES CARTER'S ZIMBABWE DECISION

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 12 Jun 79 p 3

[Editorial: "Carter's Bold Stand on Zimbabwe"]

[Text] President Jimmy Carter's decision that the United States will not lift economic sanctions against the puppet regime in Zimbabwe is as significant as it is heartening. It is, indeed, a bold act of statesmanship.

That the decision was not an easy one for the President is fully appreciated by this newspaper, for he has been subjected to relentless pressures to lift the sanctions and thereby grant legitimacy to Muzorewa's illegal government in Salisbury.

The United States senate had voted overwhelmingly in favour of lifting the sanctions. And the senate, which had voted 75 to 19 in favour of removing sanctions, was obviously trying to impress it on the president that it had more than the two-thirds majority to override any presidential veto should the senate be forced to vote on the issue. It goes without saying that pressure to lift sanctions must have come from other quarters as well: the business community and conservative groups in the United States.

President Carter has resisted these pressures and has taken the only stand that morality, decency and equality dictate that he take. For unlike the 75 senators, he was not impressed by the symbolic changes in Salisbury and by the trappings of power bestowed on Abel Muzorewa by Ian Smith. Further, President Carter, unlike Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Great Britain, is far from convinced that there now exists "a new reality" in Zimbabwe.

As the President rightly observed, the recent elections were neither free nor fair; they were based on a constitution ratified by only the white minority and only 60 percent of them approved it. "The results," President Carter pointed out, "show a tiny white minority with a disproportionate power."

This newspaper shares President Carter's analysis of the so-called elections in Zimbabwe. Frankly, we are hard-pressed to understand how anybody could view the elections any other way. We consider it tragic that the United States senate chose to ignore the glaring irregularities in the elections and the woeful shortcomings of the new constitution in Zimbabwe.

We would like to hope that the honourable members of the U.S. Senate will take a closer look at and carefully consider the facts about the widely-touted "new reality" in Zimbabwe if they do, as President Carter obviously has done, the senators will be left no alternative but to support him on his wise decision not to lift the economic sanctions against Zimbabwe.

We also hope that other governments, particularly the British government, will follow President Carter's courageous example of withholding recognition and retaining the economic sanctions against Zimbabwe. We hope that peace and freedom-loving people all over the world will see through Ian Smith's political gimmick and reject his devious attempt to dupe the black people of Zimbabwe.

Ian Smith's callous efforts to perpetuate white racism and the subjugation of blacks in Zimbabwe must be repudiated by all people of good will. We believe that President Carter's decision is a move in the right direction and we salute him for it.

CSG: 4420

REPORTAGE ON POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRP Manifesto Issued

Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 11 Jun 79 p 16

[Article by Eric Teniola]

[Excerpt] The manifesto of the People's Redemption Party (PRP) is now out.

The manifesto was launched at the Mainland Hotel in Lagos yesterday-- three days after the party submitted the list of its candidates for the coming elections to the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECOC) and 28 days before the first election to the Senate.

The theme of the 18-page manifesto is "New social order" and the party's willingness to create such an order in the country if elected to power.

At the launching ceremony were the party's leaders, including Mr Phillip Effiong, the army officer who surrendered "Biafra" to the Federal Government at Dodan Barracks January 15, 1970.

Mr Effiong will contest for the governorship seat for the PRP in Cross River State, he told me that he would win.

The leader and Presidential candidate of the party, Alhaji Aminu Kano, said at the launching that his party was determined to create this "new order" in the country whatever may be the outcome of the forthcoming general elections.

The new order would guarantee equality of opportunity for every citizen, massive purposeful education, both formal and informal for every citizen gainful employment for all able-bodied citizens, availability of the basic necessities of life to all citizens and caring for the disabled, the aged, the sick and the afflicted.

The new social order also guarantees state control of the ownership and distribution of the wealth and natural resources of the nation.

Alhaji Aminu explained that his party was not primarily concerned with the results of the coming elections but with improving the lot of the individual Nigerian after the elections.

"We are not just powerseekers. We are concerned about tomorrow and the need to improve the minds and ways of living of the people.

"We regard our mission as a Jihad and we are sure of winning such a Jihad. We hope our people will join us in this regard," he declared.

Further Details

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 11 Jun 79 p 1

[Article by Chuka Osuji]

[Excerpts] The party's vice-presidential candidate, Mr Samuel Ikoku, explaining highlights of the manifesto, enumerated 26 points which form the cornerstone of the party's programme if elected into power.

A PRP government will ensure that the development of the country's economy will be based on heavy industries like the iron and steel and petrochemical projects.

Although the party thinks that indigenisation is a step in the right direction, it promises to pursue the progress more further by making sure that foreigners do not use Nigerians as front men.

The party, on coming to power, will make sure that the management of those industries where the government has controlling shares pass immediately to Nigerians, especially the banks and insurance houses.

Because of the importance of the oil industry, state share holding will be increased under a PRP government.

For the purposes of efficiency, the civil service should not be allowed to run state and public-owned corporations.

In order to help industrialists, the PRP proposes to establish a N200 million industrial fund to finance some worthwhile industries.

On education, all categories of teachers and medical personnel will be trained free and grants given to university students.

A PRP government promises free medical care to all citizens under a national health insurance scheme.

An enhanced status is assured the Nigerian Labour Congress because the PRP sees labour as a powerful ally in the struggle for full national independence, industrial democracy and economic development.

Creation of three new states--Katsina State with capital in Katsina and comprising the old Katsina Province; Abakaliki State, with capital in Abakaliki and comprising the old Ogoja Province; and Oshun State with capital at Oshogbo and comprising old Oshun Division.

Guaranteeing the freedom of the Press--by giving more protection to the journalist in the discharge of his duties and by according full professional status to the practice of journalism in Nigeria.

Restoration of a second popular ballot into the process of electing the president as was earlier decided by both the Constitution Drafting Committee and the Constituent Assembly.

The PRP proposes to establish a N 1 billion revolving loan scheme to help farmers in addition to modernising agriculture.

On housing, the party said it regards housing as social service and would work towards providing owner-occupier houses.

The party intends to organise the Armed Forces as an efficient strike force of some 120,000 men. Demobilisation will be accelerated and all demobilised soldiers will be automatically absorbed into the Prisons Service, the Customs and Excise, and the Nigeria Police.

Screening of Candidates

Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 12 Jun 79 p 16

[Article by Eric Teniola]

[Text] The meeting of the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO), which began in Lagos yesterday for the screening of the candidates for the forthcoming general elections, will end in about two weeks' time.

This was announced to newsmen in Lagos yesterday by the Federal Electoral Commissioner in charge of public enlightenment, Alhaji Alade Odunewu.

He said all the 24 Federal electoral commissioners are attending the meeting which is being presided over by the chairman of FEDECO, Chief Michael Ani.

Among other things, the meeting will take a closer look at the names of discredited candidates as well as the tax papers of the candidates as contained in the electoral decree.

The parties will be informed by FEDECO after the meeting, which of their candidates have been disqualified.

Supreme Court Decision

Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 12 Jun 79 pp 1,2

[Article by Eric Teniola]

[Excerpt] The Supreme Court yesterday ruled that it has no right, whatsoever to hear a civil suit on the mode of electing the president.

It, therefore, struck out the suit filed by a former Federal Commissioner, Dr J.O.J. Okezie, and awarded N300 as costs against him.

The Supreme Court ruled that to hear the suit would be to usurp the functions of the constitution-making body and the legislature.

The court ruled that it had no right to enlarge its functions and that the suit has no bearing on the 1963 constitution, which is still in force in the country.

There is nothing in the 1963 constitution, which deals with how to elect the President, the court ruled.

This was the verdict of the Chief Justice of the Federation, Mr Justice Darnley Alexander and the other six judges of the court.

Ojukwu Issue

Lagos SUNDAY MONITOR in English 10 Jun 79 pp 1,11

[Excerpts]

THERE is a certain hint that the Great Nigeria People's Party (GNPP) may stick to its choice of Emeka Odumegwu Ojukwu as its candidate for the House of Representatives for Nnewi, his home town.

Despite brushes of local GNPP officials in the Nnewi Local Government area with men of the Nigerian Security Organisation, (NSO) over the sensitive matter, one of the

party's leaders at the state level has given it a new and interesting legal interpretation.

According to him, the final approval of candidate remains with the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO).

The governorship candidate of the party in Anambra State, Mr Joseph Asogwa, a close aide of Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim, was speaking to the Sunday Monitor in an interview in Enugu.

Mr Asogwa said: "If Mr Emeke Odumegwu Ojukwu is cleared by FEDECO for the purposes of contesting in the forthcoming elections, he may have nothing to prevent him from doing so.

"This is because his nomination for the Federal House of Representatives has more to do with FEDECO than with the present military regime."

Mr Asogwa pointed out that according to the practice and procedure of the GNPP, each senatorial district had the freedom to nominate any person of its choice. It was then left with the state executive of the party to examine the nomination and make recommendations to the national convention which has the last say.

Ojukwu's nomination, he said, was treated in the same way with those of other candidates of the party.

Again he hastened to say that he thought the Supreme Military Council's reaction would be favourable. He said that the earlier promise of his party's presidential candidate, Alhaji Waziri, that he would see to the return of Nigerians in exile added strength to his hope.

Then he went on to name Maduebo, Christopher Oda-chi Emmanuel Nwobosi and Ezebuilo as among those his party hopes to bring back home.

Mr Asogwa said that the moral justification for advocating the return of war exiles lay in the fact that the wounds of the last civil war could not be completely healed with fathers, wives, sons and other relatives being hopelessly separated from the rest of the family in Nigeria.

ISLAMIC STUDENTS INCIDENT DISCUSSED

Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 14 Jun 79 p 7

["Current Affairs Commentary" by Akin Oyeboode]

[Excerpts] The fracas at ABU between some religious zealots and the unrepentant members of the Bacchus brotherhood, whose life-style, we are made to understand was distasteful to the former cannot but leave a sour taste in the mouth. If the few newspaper reports of the incident are to be believed, the orgy of destruction which followed the alleged refusal of the ABU authorities to issue a "cease and desist" order on the "Kegites" (the palm wine drinkers' club) is perhaps the worst example in recent times of the sacrifice of nationality and tolerance at the altar of emotionalism and fanaticism.

Assuming that all the perfidious cases of drunkenness, drug addiction and sexual "permissivity" (?) could be traced to activities of the kegites, that could never justify a situation where some students would take the law into their hands and launch luddite-like attacks on fellow students and university property. Religious fundamentalists had overtaken academic freedom and the senate and Council of the university could not adopt the attitude of innocent bystanders. Consequently, they did the only thing possible in the circumstances rusticate the erring and misguided students.

Paradoxically for taking such decisive measures needed to arrest a potentially volatile situation, the ABU authorities have become an object of attack from certain quarters. The Jama'atu Nasril Islam even thought it fit to reproach the action of the university authorities, though admittedly not sparing the fanatical students too. (See New Nigerian, Tuesday, 5 June 1979).

By all means be a Moslem or Christian but leave me alone to be an animist or whatever. Until a theocracy a la Khomeini is instilled on this country, I would want to believe in the separation of the spiritual from the temporal. As I do not belong to the group that sees a grand conspiracy to

turn this country into this or that religious state, I repose full confidence in the ability of the majority of Nigerians to think of themselves as Nigerians first before anything else.

Perhaps we all need to cast our minds back to history in order to realise what iniquity religion has wrought on humanity--the Crusade, Wars of Religion, Jihad... And I would not wish to trade my nationality or domicile for that of present-day N. Ireland, Lebanon, Iran or Afghanistan. But the sad thing, unfortunately, is that few people never seem to learn from history and even when they do, they only learn what they wish to learn...

CSO: 4420

NEW OIL PIPELINE NETWORK ALMOST READY

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 12 Jun 79 pp 1,24

[Article by Henry Atenaga]

[Text] Nigeria's maiden oil pipeline network will likely be commissioned this month.

According to very reliable NNPC sources last week most of the lines of the nationwide system are now ready and under test use.

The network is 7,000 km long and subdivided into five different units officially tagged lines 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D and 2E.

The first in this alphabetical numbering, 2A, is 355km long and stretches from Warri refinery through Benin, Ore, Igeroda to Atlas curve, a point 50 km from Lagos. The first test-run on this was billed for two weeks ago.

2B is 543km long and starts from Atlas curve via Ikeja Airport, Ikoroda and Ibadan to Ilorin in Kwara State, 2C, on the other hand, is 606km in length and stretches straight from Warri to Kaduna. Unofficially, this was commissioned last April and is also believed to be on test-run at this moment.

2D, the longest of the lines, is 1119km long and goes from Kaduna to Zaria and Maiduguri. At Zaria it branches off to Gasua and Kano while the one to Maiduguri passes through Jos and Gombe. 2E is the only one NNPC has fully put into operation and at 378km. It stretches from Port Harcourt refinery to Aba, Enugu and terminates at Makurdi.

According to my sources the pipelines are expected to feed a total of 21 depots all over the country, one each of the 19 states while the other two "are positioned at strategic places we prefer should remain a secret."

The sole aim of the network is to check shortages of petrol and other refined products which in the past have given everybody causes for concern and discomfort. It is believed that, with the exception of the

Warri-Kaduna line (2C), all the lines will take four main products from the refineries notably, petrol, kerosene and aviation fuel.

For now 2C will do the same but after the commissioning of the Kaduna refinery by April next year, it will carry mainly crude from Warri.

"The main advantage of the depots and the pipelines is the fact that it makes it possible for us to live not from hand to mouth as we are doing now" explained NNPC Managing Director, Mr F Marinho in an interview with Ogun Radio last April.

According to him, the depots were established so that at any time we will have 30 to 45 days reserve of refined products available for use, meaning that only in extreme cases when a disaster occurs will there be a major shortage in the country.

Indeed, added Mr Marinho, most of the lines have long been ready but test commissioning had to be done one by one because the only source of supply to most of the depots is the Warri refinery.

However, the commissioning of the network this month, may not necessarily mean the end of business for petrol tanker owners.

The distance from state depots to the filling station and the final consumer is still great and so boundless chances are still there for tanker owners to make an honest living.

CS01: 4420

CONTRACTS FOR THREE STEEL ROLLING MILLS SIGNED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 9 Jun 79 p 2

[Text] Agreements for the construction of three steel rolling mills each with initial capacity of 210,000 tonnes a year were yesterday signed in Lagos between the Federal Government and three contractors.

The Mills will be sited at Oshogbo, Jos and Katsina. The capacity of each will be expanded in two phases to over 700,000 tonnes a year.

The contractors are Kobe Steel Ltd. Japan for the Katsina Mill, Eisenbau Essen GmbH of West Germany for the Oshogbo Mill and Mannesmann Demag and Aktiengesell Schaft also of West Germany for the Jos Mill.

The Federal Commissioner for Industries, Dr R. A. Adeleye, who signed on behalf of the Federal Government, reiterated that the primary objective of a developing country embarking on industrialisation was to achieve transfer of technology.

He therefore called on the contractors to pursue vigorously the training aspect of Nigerians who would eventually take over the operation and management of each project.

The three rolling mills are expected to produce wire rods and bars.

Dr Adeleye also announced that efforts had been geared up at the highest levels of government to ensure the most rapid and sure implementation of the blast furnace project being developed at Ajaokuta.

Negotiations to finalise the contract, he disclosed, would resume with the Soviet contractors on Monday.

The Head of State, General Olusegun Obasanjo, last March laid the foundation stone of the direct reduction steel plant Aladja, near Warri, Bendel State.

The mill, when in production, has capacity for one million tonnes a year of raw steel with a layout provision to expand the yearly capacity to two million tonnes.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR OIL PROSPECTING BIDS

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 11 Jun 79 p 25

[Text]

NIGERIAN NATIONAL PETROLEUM CORPORATION

ANNOUNCEMENT OF REREQUALIFICATION PROCEDURES FOR THE AWARD OF SERVICE CONTRACT FOR OPEN ACREAGES

**THE NIGERIAN NATIONAL PETROLEUM CORPORATION
INTENDS TO AWARD EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT
CONTRACTS FOR SOME 312,000 SQUARE KILOMETRES OF
UNALLOCATED ACREAGES IN THE COUNTRY'S OFFSHORE
AND ONSHORE SEDIMENTARY BASINS.**

**THE AVAILABLE ACREAGES FOR CONSIDERATION IN
THIS EXERCISE INCLUDE BLOCKS IN:**

- (1) THE CONTINENTAL SHELF**
- (2) DEEP OFFSHORE TO 750 METRES WATER DEPTH**
- (3) THE NIGER DELTA FRAME**
- (4) THE CRETACEOUS ANAMBRA BASIN**
- (5) THE RELATIVELY UNEXPLORED BENUE, BIDA
AND SOKOTO BASINS**
- (6) THE NIGERIAN SECTOR OF THE CHAD BASIN.**

**ALL TECHNICALLY AND FINANCIALLY COMPETENT
PETROLEUM EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION COMPANI-
ES WHO ARE INTERESTED ARE INVITED TO APPLY BY
SENDING IN A LETTER INDICATING THEIR INTEREST TO:**

**THE MANAGING DIRECTOR
NIGERIAN NATIONAL PETROLEUM COR-
PORATION**

**P. M. B. 12701
LAGOS**

**TO REACH HIM NOT LATER THAN SATURDAY, 30th JUNE,
1979**

**A PREQUALIFICATION DOCUMENT WILL BE SENT TO ALL
APPLICANTS BEFORE THE MIDDLE OF JULY 1979.**

**F. R. A. MARENHO
MANAGING DIRECTOR**

REPORTAGE ON MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Disabled Soldiers Graduation

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 11 Jun 79 p 17

[Text] Nine hundred and ninety six men in the third intake of disabled soldiers at the Rehabilitation Centre, Kachia, have passed out after undergoing six months of intensive vocational training in various trades.

Air Commodore Dan Suleiman, the air officer commanding the NAF training command, Kaduna, was the guest of honour at the colourful parade.

He had earlier on inspected a guard of honour mounted by men of the First Infantry Division, Rehabilitation Centre, Kachia.

In a farewell address to the graduands, Commodore Dan Suleiman said that the scheme had contributed immensely to the unity, stability and political wellbeing of the country.

"On the other hand," the airforce chief continued "the graduands had also benefited from the scheme because, with the training they had acquired, they would not become liabilities to their families as they quit barrack life."

He said when the scheme started at Oshodi in Lagos, in 1973, it was limited in scope and was not very related to the background of the disabled soldiers.

The scheme was however reviewed and brought to the level of the village life to which the soldiers would return and more centres were established in all the army divisions, laying particular emphasis on agriculture.

This involved the use of low cost simple instruments to run poultries, piggeries and the cultivation of cash crops.

Commodore Dan Suleiman later distributed prizes ranging from a bag of fertilizer to a hoe to outstanding graduands from various units of the division.

In all, 2,988 disabled soldiers have successfully gone through the institution since its inception three years ago.

Officers Discharged

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 14 Jun 79 p 32

[Excerpt] Eighteen officers have been removed from the Nigerian Army for what military authorities call miscellaneous offences.

Two of them were jailed.

A Federal Government notice published in Lagos yesterday says Major O. A. S. Benson, was sentenced to 12 months hard labour and Lt D. Abu 18 months hard labour.

They are not to return to the Army after their jail term.

Defence Ministry permanent secretary F. I. Adesanoye says in the notice dated May 10 that Major Benson had been guilty of making false documents, ill-treating officers of lower ranks and of an offence related to public and service property.

Lt D. Abu was guilty of stealing service property, making false documents and conspiracy to commit felony.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

SOVIET NEGOTIATIONS ON AJAOKUTA--Talks resumed in Lagos on Monday between Nigerian and Soviet officials on a global contract for the construction of Nigeria's blast furnace steel complex at Ajaokuta. The talks, begun last February first broke down over a number of disagreements, necessitating a trip last month to the Soviet Union during which Nigeria's number two government official Supreme Headquarters Chief of Staff, Major General Shehu Yar'Adua, met Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin and reached an understanding on all the points of disagreement. Monday's meeting was a follow-up to the Moscow agreement and is expected to last for ten days. [Text] [Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 13 Jun 79 p 2]

LETTER FROM SOVIET SPECIALIST--Comprehensive links between the USSR and Nigeria are developing and strengthening all the time. Different events in the life of the peoples of this largest African states attract the attention of the broadest sections of the Soviet public. An illustration of the fact is the March issue of the popular Soviet magazine Asia and Africa Today which was almost completely devoted to the problems of Nigeria. Neither could the Soviet Africanists overlook such an important event in the cultural life of Nigeria as the 40th anniversary of the publication of the first issue of the newspaper GASKIYA TA FI KWABO in Hausa. In the fifties I learned Hausa at Leningrad State University. I remember the teachers' and students' joy on receiving the first issues of Gaskiya. The articles and readers' letters gave Soviet Africanists priceless material for compiling Hausa-Russian and Russian-Hausa dictionaries. It is no exaggeration if I say these paved the way to deeper studies in the Soviet Union of the language and culture of the Hausa people. I wish GASKIYA TA FI KWABO and its staff new success in their exceptionally useful activity. [V. Laptukhin, Soviet journalist and specialist in Hausa] [Excerpts] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 21 May 79 p 28]

CSO: 4420

OBSERVER' REPORTS JOSHUA NKOMO'S TWO-DAY SECRET VISIT TO UK

London THE OBSERVER in English 24 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Article by Colin Legum]

[Text] Joshua Nkomo, co-leader of the Rhodesian Patriotic Front, has spent two days in London on a secret mission that contrasts sharply with the glare of publicity surrounding his visit to East Germany last week.

In London his whereabouts and contacts have been kept secret. But earlier in the week, in meetings with the East German leader Erich Honecker, General Heinz Hoffmann, the defence minister, and other top officials, Nkomo secured an agreement to provide his Zimbabwe Independent People's Revolutionary Army (ZIPRA) with a substantial weapons and training programme.

East German sources say Nkomo is to receive artillery, ground-to-air missiles and other equipment. But he is reported to be still keenly interested in a negotiated settlement through talks between the British Government and the Patriotic Front.

While Nkomo was in East Germany, Britain's special emissary, Lord Harlech, had a meeting in Zambia with a delegation of Nkomo's lieutenants.

Lord Harlech also met the other Patriotic Front leader, Robert Mugabe, in Maputo, and talked with heads of government in Mozambique, Angola, Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana and Malawi, as well as with Nigerian leaders.

Although nothing is being said at this stage about the results of these meetings, Lord Harlech is reported to have been sufficiently encouraged to undertake a return visit--this time going to Rhodesia for talks with Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

In these he will try and find a basis for all-party talks between the bishop's government and the Patriotic Front in which the "front line" African presidents would also be involved.

Muzorewa's position has been seriously weakened by the defection of eight of his MPs led by one of his most senior lieutenants, James Chikerema.

Chikerema also paid a secret visit to London last week where he saw, among others, Mr "Tiny" Rowland, chairman of Lonrho. Mr Rowland is known to be in close touch with most of the black Rhodesian leaders.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

DEMONSTRATIONS SUPPORTING MUZOREWA--Thousands of supporters of the Zimbabwe-Rhodesian prime minister's United African National Council have demonstrated in the streets of Salisbury to protest against the defection of eight members of parliament, who have formed a new party. The demonstration came amid growing speculation that more MP's might quit Bishop Abel Muzorewa's party to join the Zimbabwe Democratic Party. The demonstrators, mostly youths and women, waved placards castigating Mr James Chikerema, leader of the new party, and his seven colleagues. They gathered at the ruling party's headquarters in Salisbury today chanting and singing anti-Chikerema songs, calling him a sell-out. [Text] [Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD]

GDR DENOUNCES MUZOREWA-SMITH REGIME--The German Democratic Republic, GDR, has reaffirmed its total support for the liberation struggle of the Zimbabwean people under the leadership of the Patriotic Front. GDR President Erich Honecker condemned the Muzorewa-Smith regime, pointing out that the April elections in Rhodesia had been seen through and rejected by the United Nations and world public opinion. According to a cable sent [as heard] in Lusaka yesterday, Mr Honecker, who is also general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, said this when he met Zimbabwe African People's Union, ZAPU, President Joshua Nkomo in Berlin. Mr Nkomo in reply concurred with Mr Honecker, stating that the installation of the Muzorewa-Smith regime was representing an attempt to shape and give the regime a semblance of majority rule. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD/CA]

CSO: 4420

PAI SAID TO HAVE LIMITED AUDIENCE IN COUNTRY

Paris REVUE FRANCAISE D'ETUDES POLITIQUES AFRICAINES in French Apr 79 pp 60-63

[Article by Pierre Biarnes: "On the Senegalese PAI's 2d Congress (Dakar--16-17 February 1979)"]

[Text] The PAI [African Independence Party], which lays claim to being communist and which is one of the four legally authorized political parties in Senegal,¹ held its 2d congress in mid-February at Guediawaye on the outskirts of Dakar. Approximately 250 delegates from all regions of the country took part in its proceedings. Most of them were workers and peasants, and many did not speak French. This fact--in an Africa ordinarily dominated by intellectual, always more or less bourgeois, elites, even when they posit themselves as revolutionaries--merits close attention, as does the presence of five workers and one low-level employee among the 8-member political bureau that was elected at that congress.

It is also important to note, from the standpoint of determining the place occupied by the PAI in the international communist movement, that the French Communist Party [PCF] was not invited to attend these sessions, and that of the many sister-parties that instead were invited only the Roumanian Communist Party responded favorably, sending a 2-member delegation from its central committee. The Spanish and Belgian Communist Parties, on the other hand, sent telegrams of regret.

This was the first time the PAI--which is presided by one of Black Africa's best known Marxist theoreticians,² Mr Majhmouth Diop, 57, who created it in 1957--was permitted to hold its meetings openly on Senegalese territory. In 1962, in fact, its institutive congress had to be organized clandestinely and, it seems, abroad, as a result of a prohibitive measure enacted against it 2 years before by Modibo Keita, who was then chief of government of the Mali Federation, which included Senegal and the Sudan (later, after the breakup of the federation, the Republic of Mali). Bitter personal rivalries, which were not always appeased, began to sow dissension among the top leaders, who at that time were almost all living in exile, and it became impossible to call another congress thereafter.

No Parliamentary Representation

In 1976, after the return and amnesty of its founder, who in the meantime had been sentenced to hard labor in Lesentia, and after the release from prison that same year of its secretary general, Mr Bara Goudiaby, the PAI was reconstituted and, turning to good account the legality newly re-conferred on it shortly thereafter, reinstated its cells in Dakar and the other principal urban centers of the country. However, despite the fact that it officially rejects atheism, it seems to find it hard going in the rural areas, and, generally speaking, its audience still remains rather limited, as was demonstrated, even if one makes allowances for a certain electoral inexperience and for some irregularities committed against it, by the very mediocre results it obtained in the February 1978 legislative elections, in which it failed to elect even a single deputy to the National Assembly.

Above all, contrary to its expectations, the PAI has not succeeded as yet in bringing into the party, nor even into the Independence Front (the "Monsarew") which it even created for this purpose, the totality--indeed, far from it--of the Senegalese Marxists, especially the intellectuals. A rather large number of them, in fact, accuse the PAI of having committed itself to the government by accepting the latter's conditions in return for legal recognition. Undoubtedly, personal animosities fostered more or less by the various opposite poles of international communism, even when clothed in ideological garb, play an important part in maintaining these dissensions, which for the most part result only in weakening the movement as a whole. But the fact of their existence is not thereby lessened.

Besides M. Majhemouth Diop's organization, which is referred to as the "legal PAI" and which has nevertheless become clearly the largest of the Senegalese Marxist family--above all, the one in which the proletarian base is by far the largest--there exists, first of all, another PAI, termed "underground," which resulted from an internal split in 1965 and which the above-named one calls the "PAI fraction," but which considers itself "the true PAI."³ Seemingly supported by the Soviets and by the French Communist Party, it exerts a certain influence in the scholastic environment, as is attested by the fact that one of its most visible militants is Mr Maguette Thiam, who until very recently occupied the position of secretary general of the "Sole and Democratic Senegalese Teachers' Union" [SUDES],⁴ whose membership includes a very significant number of elementary school-teachers and high school professors. The principal leaders of this other PAI, Mr Seydou Cissoko and Mr Amath Dansoko, have resided for going on 15 years in Prague, where the latter is a regular contributor to the NOUVELLE REVUE INTERNATIONALE.

One Marxist Mini-Group After Another

In addition, about a half-dozen other organizations or groups, whose real size it is hard to judge but most of them not very large, also claim to be Marxist. The best known of them are the "Senegalese Marxist-Leninist Democratic League," which also is influential within the SUDES, and the "Unity of Action for the Struggle" ("Xarebi-And Jeuf")⁵. To these must be added, for the sake of completeness, the militants who have preferred for the moment to join non-Marxist opposition organizations, especially Prof Cheikh Anta Diop's National Democratic Rally [RND], in which former PAI members, like Mr Ly Tidiane Baidy and Mrs Babacar Niang (who in 1962-1963 was Mr Majhemouth Diop's deputy), play a not at all negligible part, especially contributing very actively to this party's monthly publication TAXAW (DEBOUT).

To all of these groups, which have not succeeded on their own in obtaining a legal status that would permit them to freely propound their ideas, Mr Diop and his comrades once again addressed a reminder, in behalf of their congress, that their party's doors were wide open, "within the normal framework of critique and self-critique." But for the moment the "Democratic League" alone, whose message of greetings was read at the opening of that party's sessions, appears disposed to engage in dialog.⁶

However, the presence at Guediawaye of a delegation of the General Confederation of Senegalese Democratic Workers [CGTDS]--the sole Senegalese union confederation claiming at this time to be Marxist--headed by the secretary general, Mr Cheikh Sidi Diakhate, was noted with interest, since it is potentially of greater importance [than the above mentioned groups] for the long-term future of the PAI. Created going on 3 years ago, the CGTDS, whose enrollment is still, however, not very large, is trying to obtain legal status, and is being strongly supported in this effort by the PAI.

To conclude this quick bird's-eye survey of the Marxist trend's main components in Senegal, it is of interest to recall the creation, near the end of October 1978, under Mr Mamadou Dia's initiative, of a structure--the Coordination of the United Senegalese Opposition [COSU]--to bring together the underground opposition. It has succeeded in attracting--besides two small organizations which basically do not form part of this trend (the Socialist Self-Management Party of Mr Mamadou Dia and Mr Mody Diagne, and the Proletarian Democratic Organization of Mr Abdoulaye Ly and Mr Abdoulaye Gueye, both of which organizations bring together former fellow-travelers of Mr Senghor)--two other organizations which have joined it and which have already been mentioned above: the "Democratic League" and the "Xarebi-And Jeuf" group. Both of the PAIs were contacted but neither of them agreed to join this initiative; nor did the RND, its personality issues having once again proved insurmountable. Thus, the future of the COSU, from its very inception, appears to be one of the most uncertain.

FOOTNOTES

1. The other three are: the "Socialist Party" of Mr Senghor, who is currently in power; the "Senegalese Democratic Party" (liberal) of attorney Abdoulaye Wade, leader of the parliamentary opposition; and attorney Boubacar Gueye's "Senegalese Republican Movement," recently created.
2. Noted author of "Histoire des classes sociales en Afrique de l'Ouest" [History of the Social Classes in West Africa], in two volumes, published by Maspero in 1971 and 1972.
3. The leaders of the "underground PAI," who say they have held their second congress since 1972, aver that in 1965-1966 they expelled their "legal PAI" counterparts for deviationism, whereas the latter accuse the former of having taken advantage of their exile or their imprisonment to accomplish a true "coup d'etat" within the party. The issue of legitimacy thus posed appears highly complex.

The "underground PAI" publishes a mimeographed bulletin from time to time which, like the organ of the "legal PAI," is titled MONSAREW (INDEPENDANCE).

4. Mr Maguette Thiam is also co-director, together with the former prime minister Mamadou Dia, of one of the principal organs of the Senegalese opposition, the monthly ANDE SOPI ("Uniting for Action"), whose editor-in-chief is another member of the "underground PAI" and backer of the SUDES, Mr Samba Dioulde Thiam.
5. Among the leaders of these two organizations are Mr Babacar Sine and Mr Abdoulaye Bathily for "The League," and Mr Amadou Top and Mr Saliou Bale for "Xarebi."

The "Democratic League" publishes intermittently a newspaper titled VERITE, whose director is Mr Mbaba Guisse.

6. Subsequently, a large sector of its militants withdrew purely and simply to merge with the PAI. (This merger agreement, a first success for Mr Diop, was published on 26 March.)

9238

CSO: 4400

SENEGAL

BRIEFS

BRITISH AIRCRAFT--Mr Osumane Seck, minister of finance and economic affairs and Great Britain's ambassador to Senegal, John Powell-Jones, signed an accord yesterday under which Great Britain grants a 500 million CFA loan to Senegal under favorable conditions for the purchase of one HS 748 aircraft by the National Air Transport Company. The aircraft is to be delivered within 1 month by the British Aerospace Corporation. The Senegalese Union Bank of Senegal and National Development Bank contributed a 350 million CFA loan to the purchase. The accord falls within the existing cooperation between Great Britain and Senegal. [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 17 Jun 79 p 1 AB]

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

VICE PRESIDENT IN HARGEISA--Challe Lt Gen Mohamed ali Samantar, Somali Democratic Republic first vice president, who is also minister for defense, left for Hargeisa, capital of the North-west region yesterday. During his stay he will attend the 26th June celebration marking the independence from colonialism for the people of northern Somalia. This is an occasion of great honor and respect for all Somalis, inasmuch as it marks the first hoisting of the Somali flag on Somali territory. Challe Mohamed ali Samantar was warmly welcomed on arrival by party committee officials, heads of government agencies in the region, members of social organizations and the people of Hargeisa. [Text] [Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD/EA]

CSO: 4407

SOUTH AFRICA

BOTHA: COMMITMENTS TO SOUTHWEST AFRICA, RHODESIA TO BE HONORED

Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Roelof Botha, says South Africa will honor its commitments to South-West Africa and Zimbabwe-Rhodesia even if it means being punished. Mr Botha, who has just had talks in London with the British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, said if it came to giving South-West Africa to Marxists and radicals or honoring South Africa's commitments, it would be the latter. However hard the road might be, South Africa would assist its black neighbors, honor its commitments toward them and find the solution to problems in a spirit of tolerance and agreement.

Speaking on South African television, Mr Botha said the government would be guided by the wishes of the democratically elected leaders of South-West Africa in any settlement. South Africa still considered an internationally acceptable solution a priority. It hoped for encouragement and understanding from the Western powers as it believed that peace and stability in Southern Africa was also in their interests.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS OBJECTIVES OF MANPOWER COMMISSION

Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD/CA

[Text] The government has accepted all but a few of the recommendations of the Riekert commission of inquiry into the use of manpower. The government's view regarding the recommendations is set out in a white paper on the commission's report, which was tabled [presented] by the prime minister, Mr P. W. Botha, in the House of Assembly yesterday. The white paper says the government wholeheartedly supports the underlying objectives of the recommendations of the commission. These recommendations are the simplification of administrative procedures, the elimination of unjustifiable discrimination, the maintenance of internal security and industrial peace and the retention and development of the free market system with a view to achieving more efficient use of all the available resources, including labor.

The white paper says the commission has recommended a statutory framework which, as far as its terms of reference are concerned, should consist of a single consolidated act, which should deal with all employment and industrial training matters outside the black states and should not differentiate between the various population groups, and a single new act to provide (?for) the positive development of the urban and rural black communities outside the black states. The government says there are good grounds for dealing with the employment and industrial training functions of the (?authorities) on the same statutory and institutional basis for all the population groups as far as possible, as was recommended by the commission. The government agrees as a general principle with the view of the commission that separate provision should be made for community development functions for the various population groups.

The government wholeheartedly agrees that serious social problems would arise in the urban areas affecting the established urban population--white, colored, Asian and black--and new arrivals if an uncontrolled large-scale influx of black workers should take place. So the question to which the commission and the government had to find an answer was not whether there should be influx control but what the right mechanism for influx control would be in the circumstances of South Africa. But the government has reservations about the recommendations that influx control should be linked only with the availability of work and of approved housing and the repeal of the present 72-hour provision in the black urban areas consolidated act.

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

DANISH LOAN WRITEOFF--It has been reported that the Danish Parliament has approved a request by Tanzania to write off loans totalling 264 million shillings contracted between 1967 and 1975. The Royal Danish Government has also agreed to reimburse Tanzania 3.5 million shillings which had earlier been paid. The countries which have written off debts include Sweden, Canada, Britain, Finland, the Netherlands and Japan. [Text]
[Dar es Salaam in English to Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT
14 Jun 79 LD/EA]

CSO: 4420

LEADING FIGURE IN 1977 MERCENARIES 'PLOT' ARRESTED

Lome Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 18 Jun 79 AB

[Text] There has been a new development in the mercenaries affair: One of the brains behind the plot, Emmanuel Kodjovi de Souza, has been arrested.

In fact, a meeting of the central committee of the Togolese people's rally which was also attended by our country's religious authorities, took place on Tuesday, 12 June, under the chairmanship of the president and founder of the Togolese people's rally and president of the republic, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema. The meeting was informed about the results of the inquiry relating to the abortive mercenary aggression against Togo in October 1977. According to the communique delivered to the press by the information minister, who is also a member of the central committee, one of the brains behind this aggression, Emmanuel Kodjovi de Souza, has been arrested and has confessed. Emmanuel Kodjovi de Souza has admitted that he served as an agent between the mercenaries in the pay of the sons of Olympio and their local accomplices. He stated that the mercenaries, who were under the command of Colonel (Siller) of Canadian nationality, were recruited and sent to Togo by Olympio's sons, Bonito and Jules.

On the advice of Olympio's sons, (Siller), the leader of the mercenaries, contacted Emmanuel Kodjovi de Souza in Lome. The latter was asked to organize the (?operation) and the introduction of the arms into Togo. Emmanuel Kodjovi de Souza, who had thus become the main organizer of the operation, asked for the participation of Mero Lawson. After planning the attack on the military camp in Lome, the latter contacted certain officers of the Togolese armed forces. Emmanuel Kodjovi de Souza has already revealed the names of the military and civilian personalities involved in this affair and given full details about the various stages of these horrible machinations which started in 1976. And which had as their objective the assassination of our beloved leader, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, but which resulted in complete failure. On the military side, Major Sanvi has been arrested while Capt Francisco Lawson fled when he learned about the arrest of Emmanuel Kodjovi de Souza. On the civilian side, three persons have been arrested, the most important being the former secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kossivi (formerly John) Sanvi de Tove. The inquiry still continues and the net is closing more and more around the local accomplices of the mercenaries.

UPPER VOLTA

BRIEFS

ROK AMBASSADOR TO UPPER VOLTA--The head of state, General Sangoule Lamizaana, yesterday afternoon received the credentials of the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Korea, His Excellency (Mun Kyo). [Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 22 Jun 79 AB]

WATER PROJECTS IN UPPER VOLTA--Mr Pale Welete Issa, minister of rural development, received a mission of the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation led by the fund's director, Mr (Gini). The financing of canal projects in our country was discussed. The Central Fund for Economic Cooperation will grant our country an initial credit of approximately 1 billion CFA for the expansion of the water supply network of Ouagadougou, Bobodioulasso and Olivia within the framework of these projects. [Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 22 Jun 79 AB]

EEC, ADF AID--The European Community is providing a grant of \$104,000 to finance a study in Upper Volta to look into the feasibility of setting up an ethanol distillery. At the end of May a study contract will be signed in Paris between the European Commission and the Paris based consultants Prodial. The study will take six months to complete. The aim is to assess potential demand in Upper Volta for ethanol. The idea is to attach a distillery to the Banfora sugar complex so that molasses could be processed to produce ethanol. Ethanol can be used as a fuel for cooking, as a component in pharmaceutical products and as a motor fuel.

The African Development Fund is helping to finance a \$7.4m. project for rural youth training in Upper Volta, in the Ouagadougou, Dedougou and Koudougou areas. Work is due to begin in October this year on building 45 centres, two large Rural Training Centres and a Programme Directorate. [Text]
[London WEST AFRICA in English 11 Jun 79 p 1038]

CSO: 4420

KAFUE, KABWE PARLIAMENTARY BY-ELECTION RESULTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Jun 79 p 1

[Text] Two women, Mrs Bathsheba Ng'andu and Mrs Alice Pearce Lloyd have won the Kafue and Kabwe parliamentary by-elections respectively.

Mrs Ng'andu polled 2,042 beating her rivals Mr Manchishi Simon Chipokolo (1,158) and Mr Willian Charles Phiri (1,002).

The Kafue seat became vacant when Judge Brendan Cullinan declared the election of Mr John Cheelo, last December null and void.

The verdict followed a petition by former minister of Health and now Zambia's ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Paul Lusaka, challenging Mr Cheelo's election.

The by-election recorded 4,464 total votes out of 25,864 registered voters-- a percentage poll of 17.3. Rejected ballot papers were 262.

In Kabwe Mrs Lloyd retained her seat after beating Mr Miziyabo Mkandawire.

Mrs Pearce polled 3,059 votes and Mr Mkandawire 2,706.

Out of the 23,273 registered voters, 5,972 people cast their votes and 207 papers were spoiled. There was a 25.7 per cent poll.

The Kabwe seat became vacant after Mr Justice Cullinan found the December election was not conducted according to regulations.

CSO: 4420

UNION OF WORKING YOUTH OFFICIAL ANNOUNCES UWY'S DISSOLUTION

Kalimulwa's Press Conference

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 7 Jun 79 p 1

[Text]

THE Union of Working Youth (UWY) has been dissolved because of alleged betrayal by the Party Youth League, union interim chairman, Mr Alan Kalimukwa, announced yesterday.

Mr Kalimukwa said at a Press conference in Lusaka that his union has studied carefully developments which have transpired following the suspension of the activities of the union by Mr Bautis Kapulu, in January this year and have now come to the conclusion that the union be disbanded in the interest of everyone concerned.

Mr Kalimukwa said that since its formation, last year, the union has made enemies with people in the church, trade unions and now the Youth League.

This situation, he explained has made it difficult for his union to function efficiently and it was in the interest of the Party that the union be disbanded.

"The point is only that we have been betrayed and under such circumstances, it is revolutionary to be flexible," Mr Kalimukwa said.

And in a letter addressed to Mr Nalumino Mundia, Chairman of Youth and Sports committee of the Central Committee, dated June 5, and signed by Mr Kalimukwa informing him of the move to disband, he said that on several occasions, his union had sought audience with the Youth League to seek clarification on why it was suspended by Mr Kapulu but to no avail.

"Naturally, we have been eager to find a solution to the plight of the organisation and we followed every development with keen interest.

"Now after very careful analysis we have made certain conclusions and I am obliged today to disclose our decision.

"With effect from the date of writing this letter, my colleagues and I in the interim national executive committee of the Union of the Working Youth have decided to withdraw the constitution under which we were registered.

"To surrender the union's certificate of registrations back to the Registrar of Societies and to dissolve and resign our membership and leadership of the union.

"This means that even our district committees and action groups of work are dissolved henceforth. In short, the Union of Working Youth as was constituted by us has been disbanded," he said.

Flanked by his former union general secretary Mr Njekwa Anamela and other top union leaders, Mr Kalimukwa also claimed that his union has been accused of ~~existing~~ ~~independently~~ of the Youth League, which was not the case at all.

In fact, he added, his union was recognised by the Youth League through one of its resolutions at the last congress of the Youth League in Kabwe and yet the national executive of the Youth League decided to suspend the union despite the fact that the congress was above the executive.

"The congress is above the national executive of the Youth League. The action of the Youth League national executive was, therefore, unconstitutional.

"The move was equally illegal. There is nobody who is empowered to suspend the activities of any registered society apart from the Registrar of Societies, the Minister of Home Affairs or the President," he emphasised.

Mr Kalimukwa said that as far as his union was concerned there was nothing wrong with drawing up a constitution and registering it with the Registrar of Societies as what was important was to put into effect what was on paper and the union was prepared to work under the Party

Decision 'A Patriotic Move'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Jun 79 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] The decision by the interim executive committee of the Union of Working Youths to dissolve in the nation's interest is a commendable and patriotic move. Trade unions, Party, church organisations and individuals who cherish the welfare of the youth were all opposed to the idea.

The existence of the Union for the Working Youths, even for this short period, created a lot of confusion in the nation, and the leadership in our country was particularly embarrassed.

The decision to dissolve it shows that common sense has prevailed, but nobody should feel defeated.

The people of Zambia realise that multiplicity of organisations is counter-productive. It is for this reason that they have welcomed the formation of a unified service commission.

We would, however, warn that the machinery should be free of bureaucracy and indecision. It should be more efficient, too.

Not long ago, Chairman of the Disciplinary and Appointments sub-committee of the Central Committee, Mr. Humphrey Mulemba, announced the intentions of the Party and its Government to create a unified service commission to replace the existing multiple service commissions.

Similarly, Secretary of the Youth League, Mr. Bautis Kapulu, suspended the activities of the Union of Working Youths to avert confusion.

The Party has set up sufficient institutions and forums for the youth and the union was just superfluous. All the youth should concentrate their efforts on improving the Youth League and other youth organs that the Party has provided.

Party works committees at places of work are intended to take care of the Party's interest, and all working youths are supposed to be Party members. Also there are trade unions to represent workers' interests. In all these, the interests of the youth are adequately represented.

We congratulate the interim union chairman, Mr. Alan Kalimukwa and his executive, on their logical decision and response to appeals to abandon the idea of a separate Union for Working Youths. They should now join other youth forums.

Whatever quarrels Mr. Kalimukwa and his colleagues had during the short period that the Union for Working Youths existed should be forgotten.

These are difficult times and the effort and contribution of everyone is required to strengthen the nation.

CSO: 4420

MINES EARN MORE FROM COBALT THAN FROM COPPER

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Jun 79 p 5

[Text] Rokana Division of the Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines is now earning more money from the sale of cobalt than copper.

This was said in Kitwe yesterday by mine officials when Hungarian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Dr Pal Racz visited the mine.

Briefing the Hungarian minister, manager (mining), Mr Dave Lendrum said the division produced 1,200 tonnes of cobalt and 88,500 tonnes of finished copper annually.

But the mine was earning more from cobalt because the price of that metal had shot up from K30,000 a tonne early this year to K44,000.

The current copper price on the London Metal Exchange is K1,214 a tonne and has been sinking of late after picking up early this year.

Zambia is the second largest producer of cobalt in the world. Zaire is the first producing about 11,000 tonnes annually.

The Zambian mining industry expects to mine about 1,700 tonnes of cobalt this year with 1,200 coming from NCCM. This is expected

to earn the country well over K56 million.

Zambian cobalt is sold to customers from the United States, Britain, West Germany and other parts of Europe and China. Eventually, the country is expected to produce between 7,000 and 10,000 tonnes of the metal per annum.

Mr Lendrum described cobalt as a semi-precious metal adding that the division intended expanding its plant.

Early this year, NCCM managing director Mr Francis Kaunda said a team of experts is to undertake feasibility studies with a view to establishing a new plant.

Mr Alex Malama, manager (administration) told the visitors that Rokana depended heavily on expatriates in technical fields and their departure left a vacuum in terms of experience.

He said last month about 19 experienced expatriates left the company and were replaced by only nine.

Mr Malama complained that

private companies make no effort to train their employees and all they did was to give attractive salaries and conditions to lure men trained by the mining companies.

He said at present there were only about 20 expatriates on the artisan level following the implementation of the Zambia-isation and training programmes carried out by the mines.

Dr Racz was accompanied during his visit to the mine by Minister of State for Finance, Mr Ben Kakoma and Copperbelt province political secretary, Mr Cox Sikumba.

● Hungary plans to set up an embassy in Zambia to facilitate the projected extension of relations between the two countries, Dr Racz said.

He said this when he paid a courtesy call on Kitwe mayor, Mr Sunday Chiluba at the civic centre.

Earlier he visited the Party regional office where he stressed that the Hungarian people were aware of the difficulties Zambia was going through and would continue to support the just struggle being waged by nationalist movements in Rhodesia and Namibia.

NEWLY CREATED RWUZ WINS RECOGNITION BY RR MANAGEMENT

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 8 Jun 79 p 1

[Text] The Zambia Railways management has at last decided to recognize the newly created Railway Workers Union of Zambia (RWUZ), after a series of consultations with union officials.

Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) assistant general secretary, Mr John Sichone, told the Mail in Kitwe that RWUZ's general secretary, Mr Journey Tembo, had informed him in a telephone conversation from Kabwe that the railways management had recognised the union but rejected a clause in the agreement.

Asked to confirm the decision, Zambia Railways general manager, Mr. Anderson Mazoka, said in Kabwe: "Yes I have had a series of meetings with the RWUZ officials, but I have no comment to make."

But Mr Sichone yesterday rushed to Kabwe to confer with the RWUZ leadership in an emergency meeting at the RWUZ offices.

Mr Sichone said the clause in question was not important as it would have no real bearing on the new agreement, which is to be signed between the Zambia Railways management and RWUZ to formalise the recognition of the union.

He pointed out that he

did not want to discuss the clause as it would prejudice the issue.

"Mr Tembo told me that everything has been agreed to by both Zambia Railways management and RWUZ except what is contained in this clause. Otherwise, the management is ready to officially announce the recognition of RWUZ straight-away," Mr Sichone said.

Mr Sichone said he had instructed Mr Tembo to go ahead and sign the agreement so that recognition could be effected immediately and get subscriptions flowing as soon as possible.

"The union needs the subscriptions so that it can do its work. It is important to get the agreement signed in order to make it possible for members to start subscribing to the union," he said.

The Zambia Railways management board early last month rejected the recognition of RWUZ.

Mr Tembo confirmed then that the board's chairman, Mr Patrick Chisanga, had written informing the

union that the board had ceased to recognise RWUZ.

Mr Chisanga is Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation's (ZIMCO) executive director for transport and energy.

The railways last month stopped the remittance of K1 monthly subscriptions to the union. RWUZ fetches K8,000 in subscriptions from the railways workers who are all members of the union.

Labour commissioner, Mr Lufwendo Imaniku, then warned employers in the country that they were not empowered to take unilateral decisions such as revoking recognition agreements or stopping remittances of workers' subscriptions to trade unions.

Only the Minister of Labour and Social Services, was empowered by law to do this, he said.

The ZCTU had also warned that the entire railway system would be plunged into industrial unrest if the Zambia Railways management did not reverse its decision to refuse recognition of the RWUZ.

LACK OF TRANSPORT CAUSES SHORTAGES AT WAREHOUSES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Jun 79 p 2

[Text]

WAREHOUSES at ROP (1975)
Limited and Zambia Sugar Company depots in Mansa are empty most of the time because of transport.

The two organizations are facing problems of taking goods from the Copperbelt to Mansa for distribution in Luapula Province, manager for Zambia Sugar, Mr Charles Mubanga, said yesterday.

Mr Mubanga said there was plenty of sugar in Ndola to flood shops in Luapula, but the problem was tonnage at Chembe pontoon was restricted and the vehicle his company was using was too small to meet demand.

He was speaking to Luapula Province permanent secretary, Mr Langstone Kawesha, when he visited the two depots.

At ROP, the manager Mr Robert Bukafu said his com-

pany was faced with a shortage of transport.

Zambia Sugar Company's Ndola refinery has pumped K2 million in a two-phase expansion project which is expected to boost production from 74,000 to 80,000 metric tonnes of white sugar a year, refinery manager, Mr Stanley Redmond, said.

Speaking in an interview after a Korean delegation toured the refinery on Thursday, Mr Redmond said the company had decided to expand in order to meet increasing demand.

He said: "We have already started on the first phase of the project and we expect it to be over within the coming year after which our production will increase to 80,000 metric tonnes." — Times Reporter/Zana.

CSO: 4420

ZNCB TOLD NOT TO YIELD TO PRESSURE WHEN MAKING LOANS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Jun 79 p 1

[Text] Some of the bad debts subsequently written off by the Zambia National Commercial bank were "deliberate mistakes" by the Bank in lending to politicians or persons recommended by influential people, Finance and Technical Co-operation Minister, Mr Joshua Lumina, said in Lusaka yesterday.

The minister also warned ailing parastatals, especially some of those in the Indeco group, to improve on their financial performance, because the Zambia National Commercial Bank could not go on "pumping taxpayers' money" in them to keep them buoyant.

He was speaking at Findeco House where he closed a managers' conference to review the organisation's operation in the previous year.

Mr Lumina charged that some of the present difficulties which the bank was facing arose from previous mistakes made when lending out money.

The Parastatal Bodies Service Commission confirmed last March that the bank wrote off K6.7 million, noting that very little efforts were made to recover the money.

This was contained in a "verification report" issued by the now dissolved PBSC on a report by a parliamentary select committee on parastatal bodies, which alleged that the bank had written off K10 million in bad debts.

The minister warned managers against flouting the new lending measures empowering them to loan out up to K250,000 to clients on their own without Zimco approval.

If they lent out the money to relatives, this would contribute to the bank's present difficulties, he warned, and added:

"This is because you cannot go on pumping K250,000 on a relative's scheme without realising that it is not good. This is what caused the present difficulties the bank is now experiencing.

"We all know that the bank spent money on people who cannot pay back."

Influential

"These were deliberate debts and when people could not pay back, this attracted the attention of people, including President Kaunda."

Mr Lumina said the lending out of money to clients who happened to be politicians or went through influential people should be discouraged by the bank.

Even if politicians or influential people made recommendations that the bank should lend out money to particular clients it should insist that the final decision was the bank's he advised.

"The trouble is that we have made a lot of mistakes in Zambia because we have made decisions as those involved are our tribesmen, or friends or those recommended by influential people.

"This is very wrong, but it does happen in our midst," he said.

The bank should endeavour to serve the middle retailer production units and the peasant farmer in rural areas.

In this case, it should not limit its lending policy to security based on mortgages or insurance policies.

CSO: 4420

ZAMBIA

PUPPET REGIMES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA NO SUBSTITUTE FOR INDEPENDENCE

Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD/CA

[Text] President Kaunda today said Zambia was concerned at the setting-up of puppet regimes in Rhodesia and Namibia. Speaking when he received Togolese foreign minister, Mr Anani Ahianyo, who is also chairman of the OAU committee of ten, the president said at the moment (?he was concerned) because the setting-up of puppet regimes in southern Africa was not the answer to the problem, but genuine independence. The president said the Western countries knew where to go but were not prepared to find the correct answers because of the vested interests they have in the region. He said people like the American President Jimmy Carter got into trouble for saying that sanctions against Rhodesia should not be lifted.

The President said the presence of the OAU committee of ten in the country at this time recognized the fact that the war in southern Africa was not for the frontline countries alone but for the whole continent. He said it was important that the African continent prepare itself to meet the challenges of the suffering people of southern Africa. He called for unity among progressive forces in the region.

In reply Mr Ahianyo said Africa as a whole appreciated Zambia's contribution to the liberation struggle.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

FOREIGN SURVEILLANCE DENIED--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has dis-associated with [as heard] today's TIMES OF ZAMBIA lead story alleging that some foreign missions in Lusaka have increased their staffs and installed electronic surveillance equipment in an effort to spy on each other. The story further alleged that some embassies have increased their staffs without approval of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and that their spying also includes monitoring of political, economic and military activities in southern Africa. A ministry spokesman said it has now been established beyond doubt that no authentic official was contacted before the story was published. The question of staffing at embassies, he said, is a matter between the host government and the embassies concerned. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD/CA]

KAUNDA-MUZOREWA MEETING--Reports in the Western press about President Kaunda being prepared to meet the so-called Zimbabwe prime minister, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, should not be interpreted as being a recognition of the puppet regime. Clarifying reports which quoted President Kaunda as having said he would be prepared to meet Muzorewa and Smith to discuss the southern African situation, a state house spokesman said that what the president said was no more than what he has always said. He pointed out that Dr Kaunda has always said that he would be prepared to meet with anyone provided such a meeting would help toward the [word indistinct] settlement in Zimbabwe. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD/CA]

CSO: 4420

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

July 17, 1979

Debbie